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ABSTRACT

The text is designed for classroom and self-study of Kazakh by Peace Corps volunteers training to serve in Kazakhstan. It consists of language and culture lessons on 13 topics: personal identification; classroom communication; conversation with a host counterpart or family; general communication; food; money; transportation; getting and giving directions; shopping at a bazaar; reception by a host family; workplace language; medical and health issues; and interaction with officials. An introductory section outlines major phonological and grammatical characteristics of the Kazakh language and features of the Cyrillic alphabet. Subsequent sections contain the language lessons, organized by topic. Each lesson consists of a prescribed competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list, and grammatical and vocabulary notes. Many sections also contain cultural notes. Appended materials include a translation of the dialogues, glossary, word list, and brief bibliography on Kazakh language, history, and literature and culture. (MSE)

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Kazakh

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Kazakhstan

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by

Ilse Cirtautas

1992

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PEACE CORPS
OF THE UNITED STATES
DIRECTOR

Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Kazakhstan:

This Kazakhstan language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Kazakhstan. Your time of service in Kazakhstan will be of great benefit to the people of that vast and historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Kazakhstan culture by making you as conversant as possible, as rapidly as possible, with the most immediate and day-to-day kinds of language situations you are apt to encounter in your tour in Kazakhstan.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to Peace Corps, the people of Kazakhstan and the people of the United States. Your gift of yourself is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Good luck!

Elaine L. Chao

1990 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20526

PEACE CORPS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Kazakhstan. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Kazakhstan. It is the result of work not only by the author, but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992

Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of

techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Brief Introduction to the Kazakh Language 1

TOPIC 1: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION 10
CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakhs 11
COMPETENCIES:
1. To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being 13
2. To introduce and identify oneself 15
3. To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye 17

TOPIC 2: CLASSROOM ORIENTATION 19
CULTURE NOTE: Terms of Address Among the Kazakhs 20
COMPETENCIES:
1. To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions 21
2. To ask to explain a phrase or word 23
3. To respond to warm-up questions 25
4. To state reason for being late or absent 27

TOPIC 3: CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY 29
CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakh Family 30
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask or answer personal information questions 32
2. To describe own family 34
3. To ask about host/counterpart family 36
4. To express gratitude 38

TOPIC 4: COMMUNICATION 41
CULTURE NOTE: Communication in Kazakhstan 42
COMPETENCIES:
1. To make a phone call to a Kazakh family 43
2. To ask operator for assistance 45
3. To leave a message for someone 47

TOPIC 5: FOOD 49
CULTURE NOTE: Kazakh Dishes 50
COMPETENCIES:
1. To order food in a restaurant 51
2. To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods 53
3. To express food preferences (likes/dislikes) 55

TOPIC 6: MONEY 57
CULTURE NOTE: Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan 58
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for information on local currency 59
2. To inquire about living expenses 61

TOPIC 7: TRANSPORTATION 63
CULTURE NOTE: Transportation in Kazakhstan 64
COMPETENCIES:
1. To locate means of transportation 65
2. To ask for destination and distance of travel 68
3. To purchase tickets at the railway station 70
4. To hire a taxi 72

TOPIC 8: DIRECTIONS 74
CULTURE NOTE: Alma-Ata 75
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for and give location of buildings 76
2. To ask for and give directions to a place 78

TOPIC 9: SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR 80
CULTURE NOTE: A Central Asian Market (Bazaar) 81
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for displayed food items 82
2. To ask for quantities and prices/to pay for purchased goods 84
3. To converse with salesperson at the bazaar 86

TOPIC 10: BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY
(Other than the Host Family) 88
CULTURE NOTE: On Kazakh Hospitality 89
COMPETENCIES:
1. To be invited and to respond to an invitation 90
2. To be welcomed into a Kazakh home 92
3. To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food 94
4. To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude 96

TOPIC 11: AT THE WORKPLACE 98
CULTURE NOTE: Present Life in Kazakhstan 99
COMPETENCIES:
1. To introduce self and to describe Peace Corps' function 100
2. To ask questions about job-related functions and needs 103
3. To converse socially with a co-worker (counterpart) 105

TOPIC 12: MEDICAL 107
CULTURE NOTE: Health Issues in Kazakhstan 108
COMPETENCIES:
1. To respond to questions about illness 109
2. To purchase medicine 111
3. To describe one's emotional state 112

TOPIC 13: INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS 114
CULTURE NOTE: Kazakh Governmental Structure 115
COMPETENCIES:
1. To make an appointment through a secretary 116
2. To ask for assistance 117

APPENDICES:
TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUES 118
GLOSSARY 129
WORD LIST 144
SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY 149

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

0.1 The Kazakh language belongs to the family of Turkic languages. Together with the Mongolian and Manchu-Tungus languages they form a distinctive language group known as the *Altaic* languages. Some scholars add Japanese and Korean to this language group.

The Turkic languages are divided into Southern, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern sub-groups. To the Southern sub-group belong Turkish, Turkmen, and Azeri. Uzbek and Uighur constitute the major languages of the Eastern sub-group. The Western sub-group is comprised of Tatar, Bashkir, Karaim, Kumuk and Karachay. The Northern sub-group includes Yakut and Altay. Kazakh, together with Kirghiz, Karakalpak and Nogay, forms the Central sub-group.

0.2 MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKH

0.2.1 Agglutination: Stems and Suffixes

Kazakh, like all other Turkic languages, is an agglutinative language. Word formation and grammatical concepts are expressed through mono-functional suffixes, added to simple, unchangeable stems, identical with base words, or derived stems.

Agglutination occurs also in the inflectional Indo-European languages. But in contrast to the Turkic languages, the suffixes added are poly-functional. For example, the ending *s* in English denotes two functions: a) plural, as in *gardens*, 2) genitive, as in *garden's*.

In addition, the Turkic principle of agglutination, as it also applies to Kazakh, is strikingly regular and consistent. For example, only one plural suffix (*+лар/+лер*) exists to be added to nouns or verbs (in tense or mood formations). As soon as the student has learned a number of root-words and suffixes, he/she will be able to form new words. Without the help of a dictionary he/she will also be able to analyze and understand words and word formations. For example, in the Kazakh word *бассыздық* the student will recognize *+дық* as a suffix forming abstract nouns comparable to English-ness [-hood or -dom, as in "childlessness," "childhood," "freedom"]. The proceeding suffix *+сыз* stands for "without," *бас+* the root or base word means "head, mind," therefore *бассыздық* is to be understood as "state of being without a mind," i.e. "mindlessness."

Suffixes in Kazakh, like in all other Turkic languages, consist either of a closed syllable (see examples given above) or an open syllable, as, e.g., the suffixes for the locative (*+да/+де/+та/+те*) and the dative case (*+га/+ге*). Suffixes formed by one vowel or one consonant are rare.

As a rule, Kazakh stems or base words are also mono-syllabic, e.g., *бас+* "head," *кел-* "to come." Stems with two or more syllables are usually of foreign origin.

0.3 OPPOSITION BETWEEN VERBS AND NOUNS

Kazakh, like all Turkic languages, observes a strict separation between verbal and nominal stems or base words, i.e., all words are classified into two opposite groups: verbs and nouns. The opposition between these two word categories can best be characterized by mathematical signs. As seen above, verbal stems (*кел-* "to come") are designated by a minus sign and nominal stems by a plus sign (*бас+* "head").

In order to maintain the rigid division between nouns and verbs, Kazakh has two sets of suffixes:

a) suffixes which can only be attached to verbal stems (deverbal suffixes);
b) suffixes which can only be added to nominal stems (denominal suffixes).

The deverbal suffixes are divided into:

a) deverbal verb suffixes: *-ыл-/-іл-* denoting the passive mood of the verb:*бас-* "to press," *бас-ыл-* "to be pressed";
b) deverbal noun suffixes: *-ма+/-ме+* (*-па+/-пе+*): *бас-* "to press," but *бас-ма+> бас-па* + "pressure; printing; press."

Similarly, the denominal suffixes are separated into:

a) denominal noun suffixes, as, e.g., *+шы+/+ші+* denoting a person who does something habitually or professionally with the thing or object expressed in the preceding noun: *етік* "boots," *етік+ші* "one who makes boots or shoes, shoemaker;"

11

b) denominal verb suffixes, as, e.g., *+ла-/+ле-* (also: *+та-/+те-*), expressing the idea of doing (making) something with the preceding noun: *іс+* "work," *іс+те-* "to work" (literally: to make work).

As the above examples illustrate, in Kazakh, unlike English which can form nouns from verbs ("a find") and verbs from nouns ("to face") without morphological changes, the firmly fixed boundary between verbs and nouns can only be crossed by means of appropriate suffixes.

0.4 VOWEL HARMONY: PALATO-VELAR HARMONY

When adding appropriate suffixes to nominal or verbal stems, certain phonological rules affecting the vowels of the suffixes have to be observed.

Kazakh divides all vowels into:

a) back (velar) vowels: а о ұ (у) ы
b) front (palatal) vowels: ә ө ү і е и э (>Russ)

The vowel *у* is considered neutral in regard to the above division when rendering the verbal/noun suffix *-у+*, as in *кел-у* "coming," *біл-у* "knowing" (<*біл-* "to know").

According to the Law of Palato-Velar Harmony base stems with a palatal (front) vowel can only have suffixes with front vowels. Likewise base stems containing a velar (back) vowel can only have suffixes containing back vowels. On account of this rule, each suffix has two versions: one with a front vowel, the other with a back vowel. It also follows that Kazakh words (base stems + suffixes) will either contain back or front vowels. If a word has both back and front vowels, like *мұғалім* "teacher," *рахмет* "thanks," it is of foreign origin.

On the basis of their vocalism and in agreement with the Law of Palato-Velar Harmony all suffixes in Kazakh can be divided into two groups:

a) suffixes containing the vowel *а* or *е*, as, e.g., the plural suffix *+лар/+лер* (also: *+тар/+тер*): *ат+* "horse," *ат+тар* (see 0.5) "horses," but: *іс+* "work," *іс+тер* "works";

b) suffixes containing the vowel *ы* or *і*, as, e.g., the possessive suffix first person singular *+ым/+ім*: *ат+ым* "my horse," *бет+* "face," *бет+ім* "my face."

Note 1) The suffix *-у+* occupies a special position as already noted above.

Note 2) Some Kazakh speakers will also observe an additional law of Vowel Harmony, called Labial Harmony. According to this law the suffix vowel *ы/і* is changed to *у/ү* after a labial vowel (*ұ, ү, қ, о, ө*) in the stem.

0.5 CONSONANT ASSIMILATION

Kazakh avoids consonant clusters, wherever possible. They are not tolerated in word initial position. The phonetic structure of a Kazakh stem or base word is either

a) VC: *ат* "horse," *от* "fire," *ал-* "to take"
b) CVC: *кел-* "to come," *біл-* "to know," *бас+* "head"
or (rarely)
c) CV: *же-* "to eat," *де-* "to say."

Kazakh also tries to avoid consonant clusters, when adding suffixes with the initial consonants *л-, б-, м-, н-, д-* to stems with a final consonant. In such cases, Kazakh assimilates the initial consonant of the suffix to the stem final consonant.

For example, after voiceless consonants (*п, -т, -с, -к, -қ, -ш*) the plural suffix *+лар/+лер* changes to *+тар/+тер*:

ат+лар	"horses">	*аттар*
іс+лер	"works">	*істер*
кітап+лар	"books">	*кітаптар*

After voiced consonants (*-з, -ж -л, -м, -н, -ң*) the plural suffix is changed to +дар/+дер:

жыл+лар	"years">	*жылдар*
көл+лер	"lakes">	*көлдер*
өзен+лер	"rivers">	*өзендер*

Similar rules of consonant assimilation exist for all other suffixes with the above-mentioned initial consonants. These rules will be given in the "Grammar Explanation" chapters.

0.6 THE KAZAKH ALPHABET AND RULES OF PRONUNCIATION

0.6.1 General Remarks

0.6.1.1 Script

Until 1929 the Kazakhs used the Arabic script; from 1929 till 1940 a Latin alphabet was used. In 1940 the Kazakhs, like all other Turkic peoples living in the former Soviet Union, had to adopt the Cyrillic script which is still being used today. For the presentation of sounds non-existing in Russian, Kazakh introduced special letter signs, such as *i* for the palatal *i*, *ү* for *ü*, *ө* for *ö*, *ұ* for a short *u*, *ә* for *ä*, and Г, К, Н for consonants special to Kazakh (see 0.6.2).

0.6.1.2. Kazakh Vowels

Kazakh vowels are generally pronounced short. Vowels followed by the consonant й are pronounced long, e.g.:

үй [üy] "home, house"

The vowel *y* is considered a semi-consonant. As such it can appear between vowels. It is pronounced like English *u* followed by a weakly articulated *w*:

ауыз [au^{w}ïz] "mouth"
тау [tau^{w}] "mountain"

0.6.2 The Alphabet and Approximate Rules of Pronunciation

а [a] like *a* in English *but*.
ә [ä] like *a* in English *apple*.
б [b] like *b* in English *best*.
в [w] like *w* in English *vase*.
г [g] like *g* in English *gate*.
ғ [ ] like *g* in English *garden*, but pronounced more backwards. This sound is difficult to approximate. The student is advised to listen carefully to a native speaker's pronunciation.
Note: Ғ appears only in words containing back vowels.

д [d]	like *d* in English *door*.
е [e]	like *e* in English *end*.
ё [yo]	like *yo* in English *yonder*.
ж [j]	like *j* in English *journal*.
з [z]	like *s* in English words *is* and *was*.
и [ɪy/iy]	represents the vowels ы [ɪ] or *i* [i] followed by й [y].
й [y]	like *y* in English *yes*.
к [k]	like *c* in English *care*.
қ [q]	like *c* in English *clock*, but pronounced further back.
л [l]	like *l* in English *old*.
м [m]	like *m* in English *mother*.
н [n]	like *n* in English *no*.
ң [ ]	like the combination of *ng* in English *hunger*.
о [o]	like *o* in English *or*, but pronounced shorter.
ө [ö]	like *ö* in German.
п [p]	like *p* in English *past*.
с [s]	like *s* in English *summer*.
т [t]	like *t* in English *top*.
у [u]	see remarks 0.6.1.2
ұ [u]	like English short *u*..
ү [ü]	like *ü* in German *über*.
ф [f]	like *f* in English *father*; occurs only in foreign words.
х [x]	like *ch* in German *hoch*, or *ch* in Scottish *loch*.
һ [h]	like *h* in English *hat*.
ц [ts]	occurs only in Russian loan words.
ч [c]	pronounced like *ch* in English *church*..
ш [s]	like *sh* in *English*..
щ [sc]	occurs only in Russian loan words.
ы [ɪ]	velar i, like in English *a* (indefinite article).
і [i]	front i, like the *i* in English *bit*.
э [e]	occurs only in initial position of Russian words; pronounced like *e* in English *ecology*.
ю [yu]	pronounced yu.
я [ya]	pronounced ya.

0.7 STRESS

Kazakh employs different stress rules for noun and verb formations. In noun formations [i.e., stem (+plural suffix) + (possessive suffix) + case suffix] the last syllable (=suffix) is stressed:

тау+ ("mountain") +лàр	"mountains"
тау+лар+гà	"to the mountains"

As a general rule, in verb formations (i.e., mood and tense) the stress falls on the syllable before the personal ending (see 0.8.2.1) which is unstressed:

кел-гѐнмін	"I have come"

If the verb formation contains the negative suffix -ма-/-ме-; -ба-/-бе-; -па-/-пе- (see p. 22), the stress generally moves to the syllable preceding the negative suffix:

кѐл-ме-генмін	"I have not come"
кѐл-ме!	"don't come"
кѐл-меңіз	"please don't come"

0.8 PARTS OF SPEECH

0.8.1 Declension of Nouns

Kazakh has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. The cases are formed by adding case suffixes to noun stems (сөз+ "word") or derived noun formations (сөз+дер+ім "my words"). The nominative has no case marker. All case suffixes have initial consonants, therefore rules of consonant assimilation have to be observed. The genitive is used to express definite ownership, e.g., English "my grandfather's garden" is rendered in Kazakh as атам+ның бағ+ы (father-my-of garden-his). The dative renders direction, expressed in English by the prepositions "to, into." The accusative states the definite direct object. The locative indicates location, rendered in English by the prepositions "in, at, on." The ablative expresses separation (English "from"). Some Kazakh grammarians add to these six cases an instrumentalis, formed with the postpositions бен/мен/пен "with." Although the postposition is written together with the preceding noun, it cannot yet be considered a case suffix because it does not follow the rules of the Palatal-Velar Vowel Harmony (0.4).

0.8.2 Verbs

0.8.2.1 Tenses

Tenses are formed in Kazakh from verbal nouns to which personal endings, either personal pronouns or possessive suffixes have been added.

In tense formations Kazakh emphasizes the physical, mental and emotional position of the speaker in regard to the action. For actions which occurred in the past, Kazakh asks the following questions: Where was the speaker located when the action took place? Was the speaker an eyewitness or did he/she only hear about the action? In each of these situations different forms of past tenses have to be used.

Future tenses indicate the speaker's perception of whether the action will definitely take place or whether its execution is doubtful or uncertain. By means of the particles *ay* and *ай* (originally interjections), added to tense formations, Kazakh renders the emotional position of the speaker: regret, pity, satisfaction, etc.:

кат жазды-ау	"at long last he/she wrote a letter"

0.9 WORD ORDER

The basic order of words in a Kazakh sentence is:

subject (3. person noun subject) object predicate.

The predicate, either noun or verb predicate, stands at the end of the sentence. The predicate always includes the person/subject:

келдің	(I saw) you came (lit.: having come-your)
жақсымын	I am well (lit.: well-I)

Direct and indirect objects precede the predicate. Expressions of time and locality can be placed before the objects, or in their absence before the predicate.

Noun subjects, placed at the beginning of the sentence, are only necessary to identify the third person subject, because Kazakh does not distinguish gender:

кат жазды	he, she, it wrote a letter (lit.: letter wrote-he/she/it)
Ахмет кат жазды	Ahmet wrote a letter.

0.10 MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH

0.10.1 Kazakh has no gender.

0.10.2 Kazakh has neither a definite nor indefinite article.

0.10.3 English modal verbs "can, could, may, might, shall, should, must" do not exist in Kazakh. Each of these words requires a rephrasing in Kazakh. For example,"I must go" is rendered as "my going is necessary":

бар-у+ым керек

0.10.4 Kazakh has no auxiliary verb "to have, to not have." Instead it uses the phrase: "my so-and-so exists (does not exist)":

кітаб+ым бар (жоқ)

0.10.5 Instead of prepositions Kazakh uses postpositions. English: "after school" is rendered as:

мектеп+тен ("school" + ablative case) кейін ("after")

0.10.6 Kazakh has no dependent (subordinated) clauses. Neither does it have subordinating conjunctions. An English dependent clause "when he came" is rendered as "at his coming": кел-ген+ін+де or кел-ген+де. English relative clauses correspond in Kazakh to attributive phrases: жаз-ған адам ... "the man who wrote ..." (lit.: the having written man).

TOPIC 1:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

CULTURE NOTE: **The Kazakhs**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being
2. To introduce and identify oneself
3. To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye

THE KAZAKHS

In the early seventeenth century Russians first penetrated into the Kazakh steppes. It took nearly two hundred years to complete their conquest, since the Russians were opposed at every step of their advance by the Kazakh nomads, inspired by their brave *aqïn* (oral poets). After the conquest,there were numerous uprisings. One major revolt against Russian rule took place in 1916, when the Kazakhs were joined by the Kirghiz, Uzbeks and all other Turkic peoples of Russian-occupied Central Asia. Each uprising was met with mass killings and deportations. The Soviet regime, established in 1917, not only continued the colonial policies of the Russian Empire but employed even more brutal methods, depriving the Kazakh nomads of their culture and language.

Until 1929, most Kazakhs remained nomadic, although their seasonal movements had been restricted due to land seizures benefitting Russian settlers. Then, in 1930, Stalin enforced his policy of collectivization throughout the Soviet Union. For the Kazakhs this policy meant first sedentarization and then collectivization. The harsh measures taken to separate the Kazakhs from their horses and sheep and to move them into re-education camps, resulted in near-genocide. Within two years the Kazakhs lost over half of their population, their numbers reduced from four million to less than two million. After the great famine of 1932, only small groups of Kazakhs managed to cross with their herds into Xinjiang, where they continued their nomadic way of life.

The persecution continued. Between 1937 and 1938 66,000 Kazakh intellectuals, poets and writers were put to death on Stalin's orders. Again, during World War II and the years thereafter, Kazakhs perished in large numbers, not only on the battlefields, but also in prison camps and at home from starvation. The suffering of the Kazakh people was matched by equally harsh attacks on the environment. The Soviets' systematic exploitation of the natural resources of Kazakhstan led to a depletion of land and water resources. Large regions of Kazakhstan, such as the Aral Sea region, have become environmental disaster areas. Without regard for the life or health of the population, several regions in Kazakhstan (Semipalatinsk, Sarïarqa) were turned into nuclear testing grounds.

Despite this history of nearly 300 years of continuous deprivation and suffering, the Kazakhs have not succumbed to adversity. On the contrary, they have stood up again and again. On December 16, 1986, now celebrated as their Independence Day, Kazakh

students demonstrated and openly challenged Moscow's appointment of a Russian to the position of Kazakhstan's First Secretary of the Communist Party. Although the demonstration was brutally crushed, it nevertheless signalled the beginning of similar expressions of national assertiveness in all the republics of the former Soviet Union, leading to its final break-up.

In the face of severe adversity, the Kazakhs also preserved their most precious cultural trait: the love of poetry, songs and music. There is hardly a Kazakh, man or woman, who does not love to sing and play the *dombīra* (a two-stringed lute). Despite all hardships they did not loose their fondness for music. If two Kazakhs meet, they sing and challenge each other on the *dombīra*.The ancient tradition of improvising poetry, sung to improvised melodies, is still practiced in poetry-singing contests called *aytīs*. These contests are now being revived, with contests for accomplished poets (*aqīn*), as well as for young children.

Another notable characteristic of the Kazakhs is their decorum in greetings and terms of address. They have a saying, "in a man's greetings lies his character." Therefore, anyone who wants to know the Kazakhs well needs to become acquainted with their system of greetings and terms of address.

1. COMPETENCY: **To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being**
SITUATION: **Classroom**
ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh (male) teacher**

PCV: Амансыз ба, ағай!
T: Амансыз ба, хал-жағдайыңыз қалай?
PCV: Жақсы, рахмет.

VOCABULARY:

аман	well, healthy
амансыз	you are healthy, well
ба	interrogative particle
амансыз ба	greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
ағай	respectful address for a male teacher; form of address for a respected elder (male)
рахмет	thank, thanks
хал	situation, circumstance
жағдай	situation
хал-жағдай+ыңыз	your situation
қалай	how
жақсы	fine, well

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Personal Pronouns:

Used independently		*Used as personal endings*
мен	(I)	-мын/-мін; -бын/-бін; -пын/-пін
сен	(you)	-сын/-сін
сіз	(you sing. polite form)	-сыз/-сіз
ол	(he, she, it)	Ø
біз	(we)	-мыз/-міз; -быз/-біз; -пыз/-піз
сендер	(you plural form)	-сындар/-сіндер
сіздер	(you plural polite form)	-сыздар/-сіздер
олар	(they)	Ø

Rules for consonant changes in personal endings 1st person singular and plural:

-мын/-мін	after vowels and л, р, й, у, м, н, ң
-бын/-бін	after з, ж
-пын/-пін	after voiceless consonants
-мыз/-міз	after vowels and л, р, й, у
-быз/-біз	after з, ж, м, н, ң
-пыз/-піз	after voiceless consonants

Because the person/subject is expressed in the verb or noun predicate through personal endings (see also 0.9), the personal pronouns of the 1st person singular and plural are only used for emphasis:

Мен Болатпын	"It's me who is Bolat"
Біз келдік	"We (not others) came"

When using the personal pronoun 1st person singular/plural for emphasis, it is good practice to make a pause after the pronoun.

Personal endings attached to adjectives or nouns render English phrases in the present tense of "to be," which is not expressed in Kazakh:

Американдықсыз	"you are an American" (lit.: American-you)
Американданбыз	(<Америка+данбыз) "We are from America" (lit.: America-from we)
Қазақпын	"I am a Kazakh" (lit.: Kazakh-I)

Because the 3rd person does not have a personal ending, *ол* "he, she, it," *олар* "they" precedes the noun or adjective:

Ол Американдан	"he is from America" (lit.: he America-from)
Олар жақсы	"they are fine" (lit.: they-fine)

2. COMPETENCY: To introduce and identify oneself
SITUATION: Classroom
ROLES: PCV and elderly Kazakh teacher (female)

PCV: Саламатсыз ба, апай!
T: Амансыз ба! Атыңыз кім, бауырым?
PCV: Атым -- Жон, фамилиям Шымыт.
T: Қай жерденсіз, шырағым?
PCV: Американданмын.

VOCABULARY:

саламат	safe, sound; healthy; safety, health
саламатсыз ба	greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
апа	older sister
апай	respectful form of address for an elderly lady; also for a female teacher
ат	name (personal name)
кім	who
бауыр	liver; relative; younger brother
фамилия	(>Russ.) family name
қай	what, which
жер	place
қай жер+ден	from what place, from where?
шырақ	light
шырағ+ым	my light, term of endearment: my dear

24

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Possessive Suffixes:

		After noun stems ending in vowels	*After noun stems ending in consonants*
Singular	1.	+м	+ым/+ім
	2.	+ң	+ың/+ің
	3.	+сы/+сі	+ы/+і
Plural	1.	+мыз/+міз	+ымыз/+іміз
	2.	+ңыз/+ніз	+ыңыз/+іңіз
	3.	+лары/+лері;+дары/дері; тары/тері	

Note: Kazakhs do not ask "what is your name?" but атыңыз кім? "*who* is your name?" Such a phrase is also common among the Mongols.

Questions:

Kazakh maintains the same sentence structure for statements and questions. A question marker (interrogative particle) has to be used if the question does not contain an interrogative pronoun (see p. 26). The form of the question marker is ма/ме (after vowels and л, р, й, у), ба/бе (after м, н, ң, з, ж) and па/пе (after voiceless consonants). It is added after the word which is questioned:

	Американдансыз ба?	Are *you* from America?
but:	Американданбасыз?>Американданбысыз!	Are you from *America*?

Note: •The interrogative particle changes to *бы/бі* if preceded by a personal ending.

3. COMPETENCY: **To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye**
SITUATION: **Classroom**
ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh teacher**

PCV: Ағай, бүгін уақытыңыз бар ма?
T: Өкінішке орай, бүгін уақытым өте аз.
PCV: Ертең маған көмек берсеңіз бола ма?
T: Болады. Енді кешіріңіз, кетуім керек еді. Аман-есен болыңыз!
PCV: Сау болыңыз!

VOCABULARY:

бүгін	today
уақыт	time
бар	exists
уақыт+ыңыз бар ма?	Do you have time?
өкінішке орай	unfortunately
өте	very
аз	little
ертең	tomorrow
маған	to me (dative case of personal pronoun 1. person singular)
көмек	assistance
бер-	to give
көмек берсеңіз	kindly help me (lit.: if you will help me); see p. 51
бола ма	(<болады ма) will it be, i.e., will it be possible?
болады	it will be (possible)
енді	now
кешір-	to forgive
кешіріңіз	please forgive me (imperative)
кет-	to leave
кет-у+ім	my leaving
керек	necessary; is necessary
еді	he, she, it was
кет-у+ім керек еді	I must definitely leave

аман-есен	healthy
сау	healthy
аман-есен (сау) болыңыз	be healthy! (expression of goodbye)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

With the help of the possessive suffixes learned in Competency 2 (p. 16) we can now render "to have, to have not," a concept which is rephrased in Kazakh as "object + possessive + **бар** (exists)/ **жоқ** (does not exist)," e.g.:

уақыт+ыңыз бар	"your time exists," i.e., "you have time";
уақыт+ыңыз жоқ	"your time does not exist," i.e., "you have no time";
кітаб+ым (<кітап) бар	"my book exists," i.e., "I have a book."

Another concept for which Kazakh has no single word is "must," which Kazakh renders as "my doing is necessary," e.g.:

кет-у+ім керек	"my leaving is necessary," i.e., "I must go";
бар-у+ың керек	"your going is necessary," i.e., "you must go";
бер-у+іміз керек	"our giving is necessary," i.e., "we must give."

The negation is regularly formed with -ма-/-ме- (see p. 22):

бер-ме-у+іңіз керек	"your giving is not necessary," i.e., "you must/should not give."

By adding еді ("it was") to the phrases rendering "I must (not), etc." a sense of urgency is expressed:

кет-(пе)-у+іңіз керек еді	"you definitely must (not) go; you should (not) go"

PROVERB:

Адамдықтан үлкен ат жоқ,	There is no greater name than human being,
Наннан үлкен ас жоқ.	There is no better food than bread.

TOPIC 2:

CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

CULTURE NOTE: **Terms of Address Among the Kazakhs**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions
2. To ask to explain a phrase or word
3. To respond to warm-up questions
4. To state reasons for being late or absent

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions**

SITUATION: **Classroom**

ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh teacher (male)**

T; Енді, тыңдаңыздар. Мына сөздерді дәптерлеріңізге жазыңыздар.

PCV: Ағай, жайлап, асықпай айтыңызшы.

T: Жарайды. Жазуды бітірдіңіздер ме?

PCV: Жоқ, әлі бітірмедік. Ағай, сөздерді және бір рет қайталаңызшы!

T: Жақсы, қайталайын.

VOCABULARY:

тыңда-	to listen
мына	this
сөз	word
дәптер	notebook
жаз-	to write
жайлап	slowly, without haste
асық-	to hurry
асықпай	without hurrying, without haste
айт-	to say
жарайды	good, well, okay
жаз-у+	writing
бітір-	to finish
бітір-діңіз+дер	you (all) finished
бітір-ме-дік	we did not finish
жоқ	no; it is not (in existence)
әлі	yet
бір	one
бір рет	one time
қайтала-	to repeat
қайтала-йын	(1 pers. optative) I will repeat; let me repeat!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Imperative:

For rendering requests Kazakh has several possibilities:

1) Command-like requests are rendered with the simple imperative form, identical with the stem of the verb, which also corresponds to the English infinitive:

бер- "to give"; "give!"	negated: бер-ме! "do not give!"
бар- "to go"; "go!"	negated: бар-ма! "do not go!"

This form is to be used in requests directed to a person younger than the speaker.

2) For polite requests the suffix -ыңыз/-іңіз (after consonants) and -ңыз/-ңіз (after vowels) is added to the verb stem:

кешір-іңіз(дер)	"please forgive me (all of you)"
кет-іңіз(дер)	"please leave (all of you)"
кет-пе-ңіз	"please do not leave"

Particle *шы/ші*:

Added to the above imperative forms, the particle *шы/ші* denotes a plea or a request:

кел-іңізші!	"please do come!"
қайтала-ңызшы!	"please (I beg you) do repeat!"

Negation of the Verb Stem:

The verb stem is negated in Kazakh with:

-ма-/-ме-	(after vowels and -л, -р, -й, -у)
-ба-/-бе-	(after -м, -н, -ң, -з, -ж)
-па-/-пе-	(after voiceless consonants)

Examples:

кет-пе-	"not to leave," "do not leave!"
жаз-ба-	"not to write," do not write!"
бол-ма-	"not to be," do not be!"
көр-ме-	"not to see," do not see!"

2. COMPETENCY: To ask to explain a phrase or word
SITUATION: Classroom
ROLES: PCV and Kazakh teacher (female)

PCV: Апай, түсінбедім.
T: Нені түсінбедіңіз?
PCV: "Той құтты болсын!" деген сөйлемнің мағынасы не?
T: Бұл сөйлем жақсы тілекті білдіреді. Бұл сөйлемді досыңыздың тойында айтсаңыз болады.
PCV: Рақмет, апай, енді түсіндім.

VOCABULARY:

түсін-	(with accusative) to understand something or someone
не	what
той	wedding; feast; celebration
құт	luck; happiness; good fortune
құтты	(<құт+ты) lucky, fortunate, happy
бол-	to be
бол-сын	(3. pers. optative) may he, she, it be!
сөйлем	phrase, sentence
мағына	meaning
сөйлем+нің мағына+сы	the meaning of the phrase (lit.: of the phrase its meaning)
бұл	this
тілек	wish
біл-	to know
біл-дір-	to let know, to express, to inform
білдіреді	it expresses
дос	friend
дос+ыңыз+ дың той+ын+да	at the wedding of your friend
айтсаңыз болады	you may say (lit.: if you say it, it will be alright)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Accusative Case:

Form:	+ны/+ні	(after vowels)
	+ды/+ді	(after л, р, м, н, ң, з, й, у)
	+ты/+ті	(after к, қ, т, п, ф, с, ш, ц, х, г, ғ)

After the 3 person possessive suffix +ы/+і; +сы/+сі the accusative suffix is +н:

сөз+і+н түсінбедім "I did not understand his word"

Function: The accusative case denotes the direct object. Kazakh differentiates between a definite and an indefinite direct object. A direct object is definite if:

1) represented by a proper name or a pronoun;
2) preceded by a demonstrative pronoun (see p. 28);
3) if possessive suffixes have been added to it.

Examples:

Ахметті (оны) көрдім	"I saw Ahmet (him)"
Мына сөздерді жазыңыздар	"please write down these words"
Дәптерімді бердім	"I gave my notebook"
Нені түсінбедіңіз?	"What did you not understand?"

If a direct object is not defined in the above way, it is considered indefinite and the accusative suffix is dropped:

Examples:

Дәптер бердім	"I gave a notebook (any kind)"
Нан алдық	"We bought bread (any kind)"
Не көрдіңіз?	"What did you see," but:
Нені көрдіңіз?	"What (in particular) did you see?"

3. **COMPETENCY:** **To respond to warm-up questions**
SITUATION: **Classroom**
ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh teacher**

T: Жон, кеше ауа райы жақсы болды ма?
PCV: Жоқ, кеше жаңбыр жауды.
T: Кеше не істедіңіз?
PCV: Кітап оқыдым, үй тазаладым, кейін базарға бардым.

VOCABULARY:

кеше	yesterday
ауа	weather, air
рай	mood; spirit; atmosphere
ауа райы	weather (lit.: mood of the weather)
жаңбыр	rain
жау-	to rain; to snow
жаңбыр жауды	it rained (lit.: the rain rained)
істе-	to do, to work
кітап	book
оқы-	to read, to study
үй	home, house, flat, apartment
таза	clean, fresh
таза+ла-	to clean
кейін	then, afterwards
базар	market, bazaar

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Simple Past Tense:

Form: -д (>-т after voiceless consonants) + possessive suffixes (see p. 16), except 1st person plural which has an irregular form *+ық/+ік*:

Examples:

бар-(ма)-д+ым	"I went (I did not go)," [lit.: (not) having gone-my]
кел-(ме)-д+ің	"you came (did not come)"
айт-(па)-д+ың(дар)	"you (all) said (did not say)"
жаз-(ба)-д+ы	"he, she, (it), they wrote (did not write)"
бітір-(ме)-д+ік	"we finished (did not finish)"
тында-(ма)-д+ыңыз(дар)	"you (all) listened (did not listen)"

Function: The simple past tense denotes actions which took place recently and have been eyewitnessed by the speaker:

бітір-(ме)-д+і	"(I saw) they finished (did not finish)"

The simple past tense also renders future actions which the speaker is certain will take place and therefore perceives them as having already taken place:

кет-т+ік	"we will definitely go, let's go!"

The simple past tense of "to be" (едім, etc.) is also used for emphasizing present actions (see p. 44).

4. COMPETENCY: To state reasons for being late or absent
SITUATION: Classroom
ROLES: PCV and Kazakh teacher (male)

PCV: Сәлеметсіз бе, кешіріңіз, ағай, кеш қалдым.
T: Сәлеметсіз бе, не болды?
PCV: Автобус болмады. Жаяу келдім.
T: Кіріңіз, отырыңыз.

VOCABULARY:

кеш	late
қал-	to remain
кеш қалдым	I am late
автобус	bus
жаяу	by foot
кір-	to enter
кел-	to come
отыр-	to sit down

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Interrogative Pronouns:

Nom:	кім	who?	не	what?
Gen:	кім+нің	whose?	не+нің	of what?
Dat:	кім+ге	to whom?	не+ге	why? (lit.:to what?)
Acc:	кім+ді	whom?	не+ні	what?
Loc:	кім+де	at whom?	не+де	at what?
Abl:	кім+нен	from whom?	не+ден	from what?
Ins.:	кім+мен	with whom?	не+мен	with what?

Other interrogative pronouns, formed from the root *қа, are:

қай	which?
қайда	where? where to?
қайдан	from where?
қандай (калай)	how? what kind of? (attribute)
қанша	(+ша/+ше equative suffix "like, as") how much?
қашан	when?

Also note: неше (<не+ше) how many?

Examples:

кімсіз	"who are you?"
қайдансыз	"from where are you?"
қайдасыз	"where are you?"
қандайсыз/қалайсыз	"how are you?"

Demonstrative Pronouns:

As in English a demonstrative pronoun is a word which points out a particular person, place or thing. It can function as the subject of a sentence or as an attributive. When used as a subject, it is followed by a pause indicated below with --. The following demonstrative pronouns exist:

бұл	"this"	ол/сол	"that"
бұлар	"these	олар/солар	"those"
мына(у)	"this"	ана(у)	"that"
мыналар	"these"	аналар	"those"

Examples:

бұл -- кітап, анау -- дәптер	"this is a book, that is a notebook"
мынау -- үйім	"this is my home/house"
бұл -- досым	"this is my friend"
ол -- мұғалімім	"that (or there) is my teacher"
анау кісі мұғалімім	"that person/gentleman is my teacher"

PROVERB:

Білімді бесіктен	"Search for knowledge
Тесікке дейін ізден.	from the cradle to the grave."

TOPIC 3:

CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

CULTURE NOTE: **The Kazakh Family**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To ask or answer personal information questions
2. To describe own family
3. To ask about host/counterpart family
4. To express gratitude

The Kazakh Family

In the traditional Kazakh family, the father was the head, surrounded by his many children, married sons and their children, all living together as a family unit in nearby yurts. During the years of Soviet rule, the Kazakh family suffered many changes. Instead of occupying stately yurts, the Kazakhs have had to move into crowded houses of poor quality. The lack of housing, especially in cities and towns, has limited the size of the family. Young people from the countryside move into the cities for education opportunities and better living conditions, leaving behind their parents and grandparents, breaking family ties.

Kazakh newspapers have noted the large number of unmarried Kazakh women who comprise the majority of the over 100,000 young Kazakhs living in factory dormitories and hostels in Alma-Ata. Most of these women came from their villages (*aul*) to Alma-Ata at the age of seventeen intending to enter universities and institutes, but failed the entrance examinations. Instead of returning to their villages, where life is extremely harsh, they choose to remain in Alma-Ata and work in factories which provide a room or bed. The rules in these dormitories are very strict. The girls are not allowed to receive male guests, and if they marry, they must leave the dormitory and are dismissed from work. The young men they intend to marry are often in the same situation, living in factory-owned dormitories where the same restrictions are enforced. Facing the dilemma of losing a place to live as well as a job, most young people decide to remain single.

Housing for young couples is not available in Alma-Ata. As in other towns and cities, the housing shortage is so severe that even couples who have been married for many years have only a single room to call home. This housing situation has limited the size of the Kazakh urban family, which now usually consists of the parents and two children. There is seldom room for grandparents. Since both parents work, they had, until recently, no choice but to leave their children in kindergartens where the only language of communication was Russian.

In the countryside a family still includes three or sometimes four generations, and the number of children is between five and ten. These rural children have been growing up in a Kazakh environment, while a whole generation of young urban Kazakhs have been raised without knowing much of their mother tongue—although this is now changing. The

number of Kazakh schools and kindergartens in Alma-Ata and other urban centers is increasing, and the emphasis is on the revival of Kazakh traditions.

These traditions include the celebration of holidays. When a child is born a feast called *shildexana* is held. Forty days after the birth the family invites female guests for the *besik salar* , marking the day the child is first put in its cradle. On the first day of school the *til ashar* is celebrated. Together with all other Central Asians, the Kazakhs are again celebrating their traditional New Year (*Naurïz*) on March 21,.after being banned for over seventy years. All Kazakh celebrations feature a *dombïra* player to play and sing Kazakh songs. An *aqïn* (oral poet) might also be present to improvise songs dedicated to the person honored at the feast.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask or answer personal information questions**
   SITUATION: **Conversation with host counterpart or family**
   ROLES: **PCV (male) and elderly Kazakh (male or female)**

HFM: Қарағым, Қазақстанда қанша болдыңыз?
PCV: Келгеніме бір жыл болды.
HFM: Неше жастасыз?
PCV: Жиырма екідемін.
HFM: Үйленгенсіз бе?
PCV: Жоқ, әлі үйленген жоқпын, бойдақпын.

VOCABULARY:

қарақ	pupil of the eye
қарағ+ым	my darling (lit.: pupil of my eye)
қанша болдыңыз	how long (lit.: how much) have you been
кел-ген+ім+е	(dat. case) toward my having come, i.e.since I came
жас	age; young
неше жас+та+сыз	how old are you? (lit.: at how many years of age are you?)
жиырма	twenty
екі	two
жиырма екі	twenty-two
үйлен-	to be married (said in reference to a man)
әлі	yet, still
бойдақ	bachelor, unmarried (man)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Distant Past Tense:

The phrase үйленгенсіз бе? "Are you married?" is rendered in a past tense called "Distant Past Tense" (Бұрынғы Өткен Шақ), corresponding to the English present perfect tense "I have learned," etc.

Form:

-ған+/-ген+ (after vowels and voiced consonants) plus personal endings (see p. 13)
-кан+/-кен+ (after voiceless consonants)

Examples:

бар-ғанмын	"I have gone"
істе-генсіз	"you have worked"
ол кет-кен	"he has left"

Negation: Three forms exist:

1)	бар-ма-ғанмын	"I have not gone"
2)	бар-ған емессіз	"you have not gone"
3)	бар-ған жоқпын	"I have never gone"

Function: The tense in -ғанмын, etc. renders an action which took place some time ago. The emphasis is not so much on the action itself but on its results which continue into the present. The speaker may or may not have eyewitnessed the action itself. He/she should, however, be certain about its results either as an eyewitness or through obvious evidence.

Note: -ған+/-ген+ is a verbal noun which can also be used as a substantive and attributive, e.g., кел-ген+ім+де "at my coming," i.e., when I came; шет елден кел-ген қонақпын "I am a guest who has come from a foreign country." Both usages of -ған+/-ген+ correspond to English dependent clauses, see p. 9.

2. **COMPETENCY:** **To describe own family**
SITUATION: **Conversation with host counterpart or family**
ROLES: **PCV and host counterpart**

HCP: Үй-ішіңіз туралы айтып беріңізші!
PCV: Әке-шешем бар. Бір ағам, бір қарындасым бар. Ағам мұғалім. Қарындасым дәрігер.
HCP Әке-шешеңіз істейді ме?
PCV: Жоқ, олар -- зейнеткер.

VOCABULARY:

іш	inside
үй-іші	inside of a house; family
туралы	about (postposition; see below)
айт-ып-	converbial form of айт- "to say"
айтып беріңізші	please do tell me
әке	father
шеше	mother
әке-шеше	parents
қарындас	younger sister (of a man)
дәрі	medicine
дәрігер	physician, doctor
зейнеткер	retiree

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Postpositions:
In the phrase үй-ішіңіз туралы "about your family" **туралы** is a postposition corresponding to the English preposition "about," but set after the noun which stands in the nominative case. Other postpositions governing the nominative case are:

1) **үшін** "for": сіз үшін "for you"; оқу үшін келдім "I came to study" (lit.: for studying)
2) **бойынша** "according to": айтуы бойынша "according to his saying"

Note: The instrumentalis (see p. 7) is actually formed by the postposition бен/мен/пен "with," also governing the nominative case:

автобуспен	"with the bus, by bus"
қасықпен	"with a spoon"
сөзбен	"with words"

Postpositions with the Dative case:

1) **дейін** "until, so, up to": Тәшкенге дейін "up to Tashkent" (see p. 70)
2) **қарай** "towards, in the direction": ол мектепке қарай барды "he went towards the school"

Postpositions with the Ablative case:

1) **кейін, соң** "after":	бір аптадан кейін "after one week"
	бір жылдан соң "after one year"
	жүрген+нен соң (p. 78) "after having walked; after walking"
2) **бері** "since":	жаздан бері "since summer"

3. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask about host/counterpart family**
SITUATION: **Conversation with host counterpart**
ROLES: **PCV and host counterpart (male)**

PCV: Ағай, айтыңызшы, балаларыңыз бар ма?
HFM: Екі қызым, бір ұлым бар.
PCV: Ұлыңыз қайда тұрады?
HFM: Ұлым Алматыда тұрады. Ол -- құрылысшы. Өзіңіз кім болып істейсіз?
PCV: Мен -- іскер адаммын (бизнесменмін).

VOCABULARY:

бала	child
қыз	daughter; girl
ұл	son
тұр-	to live
құрылыс	(<құр-ыл- to be built) building
құрылыс+шы	builder
өзіңіз	yourself
кім болып	as what (lit.: as whom)
іс	work
іс+кер	businesslike; efficient; active
адам	man; person
іскер адам	businessman
бизнесмен	(<Engl.) businessman

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Тұрады "he lives" and істейсіз "you work" are verb formations of the **Present-Definite Future Tense.**

Form:

-а/-е (after vowels -й) plus personal endings:
1st and 2nd person as given on p. 13,
3rd person -ды/-ді

Examples:

барамын	"I (will) go"
келесің(дер)	"you (all) come, will come" (familiar form)
отырасыз(дар)	"you (all) sit down, will sit down" (polite form)
істейді	"he, she, it (they) work, will work"
оқыймыз	"we will work"

Negation:

бармаймын	"I do not go, will not go"
болмайды	"it will not be"

Question:

істейді ме?	"does he work?"
тыңдайсыңдар ма?	"do you (all) listen?"
bola ma>болады ма?	"will it be?"

Function: The Present-Definite Future Tense denotes an action which either takes place in the present or will definitely take place in the future, i.e., the speaker is certain that the action will take place.

4. COMPETENCY: **To express gratitude**
SITUATION: **Conversation with Kazakh host family**
ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh host**

HFM: Астан тағы алыңыз.
PCV: Рахмет, көп алдым.
HFM: Ендеше мына қымыздан алыңыз.
PCV: Онда жарайды, ішейік. О, қымыз өте тамаша екен.
HFM: Және бір кесе ішіңіз.
PCV: Рахмет, жетеді. Дастарханыңызға үлкен рахмет.

VOCABULARY:

ас	food
тағы	again; more
ал-	to take
көп	much
ендеше	if so; then
қымыз	fermented mare's milk
онда	there; then; now then
жарайды	that's fine; okay
іш-	to drink; to eat
О	interjection
тамаша	wonderful, splendid
екен	indeed (particle)
кесе	bowl
жет-	to suffice; to reach, attain
дастархан	tablecloth on which food is placed; food offered to guests; hospitality
үлкен	great, big, large, huge

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Optative-Voluntative:

The above suffix -ейік in іш-ейік "let us drink, we shall drink" belongs to an optative-voluntative mood of which only the 1st person singular/plural exists. For the missing 2nd person the imperative form -ың(ыз)/-ің(із) is usually given and the 3rd person is expressed through a suffix which must have belonged to a no longer existing optative form:

Form:

Sg. 1.	-айын/-ейін	(after consonants)
	-йын/-йін	(after vowels)
Pl. 1	-айық/-ейік	(after consonants)
	-йық/-йік	(after vowels)
Sg./Pl. 2	(see imperative form, p. 22)	
Sg./Pl. 3	-сын/-сін	

Examples:

кел-ейін	"I will (want to) come"
істе-йін	"I will (want to) work"
бар-сын	"he, she, it may come"
бер-ейік	"let us bring, we shall bring"

Negative:	кет-пе-йін	"I will not go, do not want to go"
	бар-ма-сын	"he, she, it may not/should not go"
Interrogative:	іш-ейік пе?	"should we drink?"
	кір-ейін бе?	"may I come in?"

Note: The optative-voluntative forms listed above can take the emphatic particle шы/ші (see p. 22).

Examples:

Айжанмен сөйлесейін	"I want to speak with Ayjan" (see p. 43)
Қоңырау соғайын	"I will call (you on the phone)" (see p. 43)

Topic 3

Function: The optative-voluntative expresses a wish or a proposal to perform an action. When this wish is rendered in the 1st person the form is close in meaning to the present-future tense (see p. 36). When directed to a third person, the wish is rendered as a persuasion, often bordering on an order.

PROVERB:

Көп сөз -- күміс	"Many words are silver,
Аз сөз -- алтын.	Few words are gold."

TOPIC 4:

COMMUNICATION

CULTURE NOTE: **Communication in Kazakhstan: The Telephone**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To make a phone call to a Kazakh family
2. To ask operator for assistance
3. To leave a message for someone

Communication in Kazakhstan: The Telephone

In Kazakhstan, as in the other former Soviet republics, few people have a telephone in their homes. Many have waited for years to have a telephone installed, even those who are privileged (e.g., war veterans, invalids, and retirees). The telephone lines throughout Kazakhstan are outdated and in disrepair, and as a result, local connections are of very poor quality. Many urban dwellers share party lines with neighbors. The situation is not likely to improve in the near future, though telephone companies from countries such as Turkey, Singapore and South Korea have expressed an interest in installing an efficient telephone network in Kazakhstan.

Public telephone booths on the street are often broken, for they are a favorite target of vandals. One cannot make long-distance calls from public telephone booths on the street. People in villages (*aul*) must go to the "trunk-calling" offices—sometimes dozens of kilometers away—in order to make telephone calls to neighboring villages.

In towns, long-distance calls can be made on a home telephone by dialing 8 + area code + the party's number. All international long-distance calls are operator-assisted. dialing 07 to reach the international operator, the caller requests an international line, giving number to be called. The oporator then calls back when the connection has been made, which may be several hours later or not at all. Long-distance calls are expensive, and the prices are rising steadily.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To make a phone call to a Kazakh family**
   SITUATION: **Calling a family**
   ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh**

PCV: Әлөу, саламатсыз ба (сәлеметсіз бе)!
K: Саламатсыз ба (сәлеметсіз бе)!
PCV: Кешіріңіз, мен Америкаданмын. Атым Біл.
K: Жақсы, Біл. Қош келдіңіз!
PCV: Мүмкін болса Айжанмен сөйлесейін деп едім.
K: Біл, қарағым, Айжан қазір үйде жоқ еді.
PCV: Ондай болса кейін және қоңырау соғайын.
K: Жарайды, айтайын.

VOCABULARY:

әлөу	hello
қош	well, good
қош келдіңіз	welcome (lit.: you came well)
мүмкін болса	if it is possible
Айжан	personal name (female)
сөйле-с-	to talk, speak with each other
де-	to say
сөйлесейін деп едім	I want(ed) (would like) to talk with ... (lit.: I had said: "I will talk with ..."), see p. 46
қазір	now
ондай болса	if it is so
кейін	then, later; after (postposition)
қоңырау	telephone; bell
соқ-	to ring (telephone)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The above formation деп едім "I had said" renders a past perfect tense, formed by the converbial form of the verb -ып/-іп to which the past tense of "to be" has been added.

Past Tense of "To Be":

The past tense of "to be" ("I was, you were") is formed from the defect stem e- "to be," to which only a few deverbal verb suffixes can be added.

Topic 4

Form:

Sg. 1	едім
Pl. 1	едік
Sg. 2	едің/едіңіз
Pl. 2	еділер/едіңіздер
Sg./Pl. 3	еді

Negative: The negative suffix -ма-/-ме- cannot be added to the defect stem е-. The negative has the following form: емес едім, etc.

Function: The past tense of "to be" is used:

1) to emphasize present actions: Айжан қазір үйде жоқ еді (see above)
"Ayjan *is* (lit.: was) not at home now"
Американдық Біл едім (p. 47) "I *am* (lit.: was) Bill from America"

2) to form compound tenses, such as the past perfect tenses:
-ып/-іп едім (see above)
-ған/-ген едім (see p. 47)

2. COMPETENCY: To ask operator for assistance
SITUATION: PCV calls the international operator
ROLES: PCV and international operator

PCV: Әлөу, саламатсыз ба!
O: Саламатсыз ба! Сізді тыңдап тұрмын.
PCV: Бұл халықаралық телефон ба?
O: Ия, солай.
PCV: Өтініш, мен Америкамен сөйлесейін деп едім.
O: Жақсы, нөмірі қалай?
PCV: 206-543-2864. (2-екі, 0-нөл, 6-алты; 5-бес, 4-төрт, 3-үш; 2-екі, 8-сегіз, 6-алты, 4-төрт)
O: Алматыдағы телефон нөмірі қалай?
PCV: 65-46-27 = алпыс бес, қырық алты, жиырма жеті. (6-алты, 5-бес, 4-төрт, 6-алты, 2-екі, 7-жеті)
O: Күтіңіз.
PCV: Рахмет.

VOCABULARY:

тыңдап тұрмын	I am listening
халық	people
халық аралық	international (lit.: between people)
телефон	telephone
иә/ия	yes
солай	that is so, that's right
өтініш	request; please
нөмір	number
телефон нөмір+і	telephone number
күт-	to wait

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Direct Quotations:

In the above construction Мен Америкамен сөйлесейін деп едім the underlined part of the sentence is a direct quotation which in Kazakh has to be followed by a form of the verb де- "to say," here used in the past perfect tense. The most frequently used form of де- after a direct quotation is де-п (converbial form) followed by a finite verb (tense form).

Function: Direct quotations are frequently used in Kazakh when relating someone's words or even the speaker's own words, expressing his/her intentions.

If the verb in the direct quotation is given in the optative-voluntative form (sg./pl. 1st and 3rd person), the direct quotation corresponds to an English dependent clause of purpose:

> Нан алайын деп базарға бардым
> "I went to the market to buy bread" (lit.: I went to the market saying: "I will buy bread.")

If followed by деп едім, the direct quotation renders English sentences with "I want(ed) to ..."

> Айжанмен (Америкамен) сөйлесейін деп едім
> "I want(ed) to talk with Ayjan (with America)" (lit.: I had said [to myself]: "I will talk with ...").

Suffix Combination +да+ғы/+де+гі:

The suffix +ғы/+гі denotes "belonging." If added to the locative case, it forms nouns or adjectives with the meaning of "belonging to a locality; located in":

Алматы+да+ғы телефон нөмері	"the telephone number in (lit.: which belongs to) Alma-Ata"
үй+де+гі+лер	"those (belonging) at home, i.e. the family"

3. COMPETENCY: **To leave a message for someone**
SITUATION: **Telephone conversation**
ROLES: **PCV and an elderly Kazakh woman (working in an office)**

PCV: Әлөу, Саламатсыз ба!
K: Саламатсыз ба! (or: Амансыз ба?)
PCV: Кешіріңіз, мен Американдық Біл едім.
K: Иә, Біл қарағым, тыңдап тұрмын.
PCV: Апай, Талғат ағаймен сөйлесейін деп едім.
K: Талғат Талғарға кеткен еді. Ертең келеді.
PCV: Апай, өтініш, Талғат ағайға айтыңызшы, бейсенбі күні жиналыс болады.
K: Жарайды, қарағым, айтып қоямын.

VOCABULARY:

Талғат	personal name (male)
Талғар	a town near Alma-Ata
бейсенбі	Thursday
жиналыс	meeting
қой-	to put down
айтып коямын	I will definitely (without delay) tell him

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Past Perfect Tense:
The form кеткен еді (see above) renders a past perfect tense: "he had left (some time ago)."

Form:

-ған/-ген
-қан/-кен plus едім, etc. (see p. 44)

Examples:

айт-қан едіңіз "you had said"
тұр-ған едік "we had lived"

Note: For the rules of the initial consonant changes of the suffix -ған/-ген see p. 33.

Function: The Past Perfect Tense expresses an action or state in the distant past. Unlike the Distant Past Tense in -ганмын (see p. 32), the Past Perfect Tense stresses the completion of an action which the speaker has either eyewitnessed or knows with certainty that it had actually happened. The Past Perfect often refers to an action which took place before another past action.

Verb Compounds: Converbs Plus Descriptive Verbs

Instead of adverbs of manner, Kazakh uses verb compounds in describing how an action proceeds. The first component of the Verb Compound stands in the converbial form of either -(ы)п/(і)п or -а/-е, followed by the second component, a verb denoting movements of the human body: тұр- "to get up," қой- "to put down," бер- "to give," ал- "to take," кет- "to leave," жүр- "to go, to move," бар- "to go," etc. These verbs describe (therefore: Descriptive Verbs) the way the action expressed in the converbial form is or has been performed, i.e., continuously, quickly, decisively, etc.

Examples:

тында-п тұрмын*	"I am listening"
айт-ып қоямын	"I will definitely tell"

*Note: The descriptive verbs отыр- "to sit," жат- "to lie down," тұр- "to stand, to get up," and жүр- "to go, to move on," form with a preceeding converbial form in -(ы)п/-(і)п and -а/-е the Present Continuous Tense (see p. 106).

PROVERB:

Жеті жұрттың тілін біл,	"Learn the languages of seven people,
Жеті түрлі білім біл!	Know seven different skills!"

TOPIC 5:

FOOD

CULTURE NOTE: **Kazakh dishes**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To order food at a restaurant
2. To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods
3. To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)

Kazakh Dishes

Meat is the basis for the majority of Kazakh dishes, and it is obligatory to serve meat dishes to guests. The abundance of meat on the table is a sign of a host's generosity. The way Kazakhs prepare meat reflects their heritage. For a nomadic people, the easiest and most economical method of cooking meat is to boil it in huge kettles over open pit fires, and even today preference is always given to boiling meat. Great importance is also placed on the long-term preservation of meat. When livestock is slaughtered a portion of the meat is salted, dried and sometimes smoked. From horse meat, for example, come such delicacies as *qazī*, *shujuk*, *jaya*, *jal* and *qarta* .

Among drinks *qīmīz* and *shubat* are always popular. *Qīmīz* is a lightly sour, astringent drink of fermented mare's milk with a high Vitamin C content. The Kazakh nomads waited impatiently for the warm spring days when the mares begin to produce milk. The milk was poured into special leather bags (*torsīq*), which are essential to the fermentation process. Today *qīmīz* is produced industrially, but the Kazakhs prefer the *qīmīz* made in the traditional way. The Kazakhs claim that *qīmīz* is a drink not only for merry making, but also to increase longevity. Information about the healing properties of *qīmīz* and and the ways of preparing it are handed down from generation to generation.

Shubat is fermented camel's milk with a preparation process much like that for *qīmīzz*. It is of snow-white color, thicker and fattier than *qīmīz*. Both drinks are said to cure tuberculosis. In addition, *shubat* is known for its capacity to clear up gastric and intestinal problems.

Always prepared for special guests, the most famous Kazakh dish is *besbarmaq* (lit.: "five fingers"). This dish is made by boiling mutton, horse meat or beef in a broth which is later served in large bowls. The meat itself is thinly sliced and accompanied by square noodles and rings of onions. For formal affairs and celebrations *besbarmaq* is served together with the boiled head of a sheep or lamb, which is ritually placed in front of the honored or oldest guest (see p. 89).

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To order food at a restaurant**
   SITUATION: **Restaurant**
   ROLES: **PCVs and Kazakh waiter**

W: Қош келдіңіздер! Қандай тағам қалайсыздар?
PCV(1): Қандай тамағыңыз бар?
W: Бүгін бесбармақ, мәнті, қазы, қарта бар.
PCV(2): Ішуге қандай сусыныңыз бар?
W: Қымыз, шұбат, шәй бар.
PCV(1): Онда бізге қазы, қарта, екі бесбармақ және қымыз берсеңіз.
W: Жарайды.

VOCABULARY:

тағам	food; dish; meal
қала-	to like
тамақ	food; dish; meal
бесбармақ	national Kazakh dish (see p. 50)
мәнті	dumplings
қазы	sausage made of horsemeat
қарта	horsemeat dish
сусын	drink; beverage
шұбат	fermented camel's milk
шәй	tea

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Conditional Form: Polite Requests

In Topic 1 (p. 17) the following phrase was introduced: Ертең маған көмек берсеңіз бола ма (=болады ма)? "Will you kindly help me tomorrow?" (lit.: if you help me tomorrow, will it be all right?). Kazakh uses the conditional form with or without a following conclusion to render polite requests:

қымыз берсеңіз "please give us qïmïz" (lit.: if you give (us) qïmïz)

Topic 5

Form:

-са/-се plus possessive suffixes (see p. 16), except 1st person plural which has the form +к.

Examples:

Sg. 1	айт-са+м	"if I say"
Sg. 2	кал-са+ң(ыз)	"if you stay"
Sg./Pl. 3	бар-са	"if he, she, it (they) go"
Pl. 1	жаз-са+к	"if we write"

Negative:

айт-па-сам	"if I do not say"
бер-ме-сек	"if we do not give"

Note When rendering polite requests, the particle шы/ші (see p. 22) can be added to the conditional form:

сұрасамшы "please allow me to ask" (lit.: if I ask)

2. COMPETENCY: **To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods**

SITUATION: **Food store**

ROLES: **PCV and sales lady (younger than PCV)**

PCV: Кешіріңіз, қарындас, бұл ненің еті?
SL: Мынау -- қойдың еті, анау -- малдың еті, ал мынау жылқының еті.
PCV: Бесбармаққа қай ет дұрыс болады?
SL: Жылқының етін алыңыз.
PCV: Бесбармаққа және не керек?
SL: Ұн, жұмыртқа, пияз керек болады.
PCV: Рахмет, қарындасым.

VOCABULARY:

не+нің	genitive of не "what"
ет	meat
қой	sheep
мал	cattle
мал(дың) еті	beef
жылқы	horse; horses (collectively)
дұрыс	true; right; correct
ұн	flour
жұмыртқа	egg
пияз	onion

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Expressing Definite and Indefinite Ownership: The Genitive Case

In the above dialogue the expressions қойдың еті, малдың еті, жылқының еті are rendered in a construction denoting definite ownership. In Kazakh definite ownership is expressed by adding to the possessor noun the genitive case and to the "owned" noun the 3rd person possessive suffix (see p. 16).

Topic 5

Form:

+ның/+нің	(after vowels and after м, н, ң)
+дың/+дің	(after з, ж, р, л, й, and у)
+тың/+тің	(after voiceless consonants)

Examples: Definite Ownership

қарындас+тың кітаб+ы	"the book of the younger sister"
әке+м+нің үй+і	"the house of my father"
бұл не+нің ет+і	"the meat of this one"
оның бір кило+сі (p. 84)	"one kilo of that"

If the owner is definite, as in the examples given above, the genitive case suffix has to be used. The owner noun is definite if:

1) preceded by a demonstrative pronoun;
2) represented by a pronoun or personal name;
3) a possessive suffix has been added to it; or
4) it has been singled out in any other way, e.g., pointing to it, as in the above dialogue:

Мынау -- қой+дың ет+і. "This (one) -- is sheep's meat (mutton)."

Examples: Indefinite Ownership

телефон нөмір+і (p. 45)	"telephone number"
Бейбітшілік тоб+ы (p. 100)	"Peace Corps"
базар экономика+сы (p. 103)	"market economy"
"Азия Дауыс+ы" (p. 112)	"Voice of Asia"
бейсенбі күн+і (p. 47)	"Thursday"

If the owner is indefinite or no specific ownership is involved, but merely a relationship between two nouns is expressed, the genitive case suffix is dropped, however, the 3rd person possessive suffix of the "owned" noun has to be kept.

Note: •In a few cases the 3rd person possessive suffix of the possessed (owned) noun has also been dropped:

қонақ үй	hotel (lit.: guest house)
жол ақы (p. 65)	ticket (lit.: road payment)

3. **COMPETENCY:** **To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)**
SITUATION: **In a Kazakh home**
ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh host counterpart**

PCV: Айтыңызшы, әдетте қазақтар қандай тамақты ұнатады?
H: Қазақтар әдетте етті тамақтарды ұнатады.
PCV: Олар шошқа етін де жейді ме?
H: О, жоқ, жоқ, біз ешқашан шошқа етін жемейміз!
PCV: Сіздер көкөніске қалай қарайсыздар?
H: Біз сарымсақ, помидор, сәбіз, пиязды ұнатамыз.

VOCABULARY:

әдет	habit; custom
әдет+те	customary; usually
ұна-	to please
ұнат-	to like (lit.: to make please)
ет+ті	with meat
шошқа	pig
да/де; та/те	also (emphatic particle)
же-	to eat
еш	nothing, no
ешқашан	never
көкөніс	vegetable
қара	to look at, to regard (with the dative case)
сарымсақ	garlic
помидор	tomato
сәбіз	carrot

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Expressions for "to like," "to dislike," ect.:
1) The above dialogue introduces the verb ұнат- "to like." Note that the direct object of ұнат- or ұнатпа- "to dislike" is considered definite and takes the accusative case suffix. The same rule applies to similar expressions given below:

Examples:

қой еті, мал еті шәне жылқы етін ұнатамыз	"we like mutton, beef and horse meat"

Note: In a numeration only the last noun takes the plural, possessive or case suffix.

2) жақсы көр- "to like, to love"
жек көр- "to dislike, to hate"

Examples:

оқуды жақсы көремін	"I like (love) to read"
Қазақтар шошқа етін жек көреді	"the Kazakhs dislike (hate) pork"

3) қала- "to choose, to prefer, to like"

Examples:

қандай тағам(ды) қалайсыздар (p. 51)	"what kind of food to you like (prefer)?"
қымызды қалайсыз ба?	"do you like (prefer) qïmïz?"

Suffix +лы/+лі "provided with":

Form:

+лы/+лі	(after vowels and р, й and у)
+ды/+ді	(after з, ж, л, м, н and ң)
+ты/+ті	(after voiceless consonants)

Function: The suffix +лы/+лі forms adjectives with the meaning "provided with the quality or object expressed in the preceding noun," as, e.g., in ет+ті тамақтар (see above) "dishes with meat."

сүрет+(<сүрет "picture")ті кітап (p. 92)	"book without pictures"
қадір+(<қадір "respect")лі қонақтар (p. 94)	"respected guests"

Note: The suffix which renders the opposite meaning is +сыз/+сіз "without":

қаймақсыз шәй (p. 94)	"tea without cream"

PROVERB:

Қонақты сөзбен тойғыза алмайсың. "You cannot feed a guest with words."

TOPIC 6:

MONEY

CULTURE NOTE: **Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To ask information on local currency
2. To inquire about living expenses

Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan

In September 1991 the parliament of Kazakhstan issued a law on the privatization of state property, which aims to return to the people at least part of the wealth produced by them. The law is being implemented step by step. First, small enterprises of trade, communal services, transport, construction and agriculture are being transferred to private ownership. After sufficient experience in the mechanics of the market economy has been gained, Kazakhstan will then privatize its larger industrial and trade complexes.

The transfer of state property into the hands of the people is being carried out through a system of coupons. Based on their work record and other factors, individual citizens receive an amount of coupons which can be used to purchase state-owned small businesses at auctions. Larger state enterprises will be privatized through leasing and the establishment of joint stock companies.

Of great significance is the transfer of ownership in housing. For every citizen of the Republic a certain number of housing coupons are being deposited into special bank accounts. An assigned number of coupons will be sufficient to transfer ownership of apartments to their present tenants. Home ownership will be a major test for the implementation of a market economy in Kazakhstan.

Not every reform measure has been popular with all citizens in Kazakhstan, but there is no thought of going back to the old, centralized economy. Most people understand that in the long run a stable economy can only be achieved through private ownership.

Now every citizen is responsible for his/her own welfare and living standards. The state encourages competition and the full realization of the rights of individuals. Tax reforms, including tax inspection services, are being implemented, and monopolistic activities are being curbed. Unlike other republics of the former Soviet Union, Kazakhstan is not requesting aid in the form of capital and food from foreign countries. It considers such assistance both immoral and ineffective. Rather, Kazakhstan invites constructive and mutually beneficial economic assistance—not charitable support—from other countries, including the United States.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask information on local currency**
   SITUATION: **At the Kazakh State Bank in Alma-Ata**
   ROLES: **PCV and bank employee**

PCV: Айтыңызшы, қазір сіздер қандай ақша қолданасыздар?
BE: Біз әзірше бұрынғы совет ақшасын қолданамыз.
PCV: Қазақстанның өз ақшасы болады ма?
BE Егер көрші мемлекеттер -- Ресей, Қырғызстан, Өзбекстан және басқалар өз ақшасын шығарса біздің де өз валютамыз болады.

VOCABULARY:

қазір	now
ақша	money
қолдан-	to use (<кол arm, hand)
әзірше	for now
бұрынғы	former
өз	own; self (with possessive suffixes)
егер	if (conjunction)
мемлекет	state, country
басқа	other
шығар-	to turn out; to produce

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Declension of Personal Pronouns:

The dialogue above gives the genitive case біздің (<біз "we") "our" (lit.: ours), used often to stress the notion of possession. The following noun usually takes the possessive suffix +(ы)мыз/+(і)міз, but it is also acceptable to drop it:

Examples:

	біздің өз валюта+мыз	"*our* own (hard) currency"
but:	біздің ауылдан (p. 82)	"from *our* village"
	біздің дастарханнан(p. 90)	"from *our* table"

In the same way, the genitive case of the other personal pronouns is used for emphasizing possession:

менің атым	"*my* name"
сіздің мамандығыңыз (p. 103)	"*your* speciality"

In the following, the declension of personal pronouns will be given:

Singular:

Nom.:	мен "I"	сен "you"/сіз "you"	ол "he, she, it"
Gen.:	менің	сенің/сіздің	оның
Dat.:	маған	саған/сізге	оған
Acc.:	мені	сені/сізді	оны
Loc.:	менде	сенде/сізде	онда
Abl.:	менен	сенен/сізден	онан
Inst.:	менімен	сенімен/сізбен	онымен

Plural:

Nom.:	біз "we"	сендер "you"/сіз "you all"	олар "they"
Gen.:	біздің	сендердің/сіздердің	олардың
Dat.:	бізге	сендерге/сіздерге	оларға
Acc.:	бізді	сендерді/сіздерді	оларды
Loc.:	бізде	сендерде/сіздерде	оларда
Abl.:	бізден	сендерден/сіздерден	олардан
Inst.:	бізбен	сендермен/сіздермен	олармен

2. COMPETENCY: To inquire about living expenses
SITUATION: At a Kazakh's apartment
ROLES: PCV and a Kazakh university professor

PCV: Сіз қайда істейсіз?
KUP: Университетте мұғалім болып істеймін.
PCV: Ғапу етіңіз, айлығыңыз қанша?
KUP: Бір айлық жалақым екі мың жеті жүз сом (2700 с).
PCV: Пәтерге қанша төлейсіз?
KUP: Пәтер ақысы елу (50) сом.
PCV: Телефон мен шам үшін бөлек төлейсіз бе?
KUP: Иә, олар үшін қосымша ақы төлеймін.

VOCABULARY:

университет	university
ғапу ет-	to excuse; to forgive; to apologize
ай	month
ай+лық	monthly; monthly wages
жалақы	salary; wages
мың	thousand
жүз	hundred
пәтер	(<Russ.) apartment
шам	electricity; candle; lamp
бөлек	apart; separately
қосымша	additional

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Conjunctions бен/мен/пен and және "and":

Forms of бен:

бен	(after ж and з)
мен	(after vowels and р, л, й, м, н, ң and й)
пен	(after ш, қ, к, в, б, г and д)

Topic 6

Function: The conjunction бен/мен/пен is only used to combine two nouns, as in the above phrase:

	Телефон мен шам	"Telephone and light"
Other examples:	Асан мен Сара	"Asan and Sara"
	әже мен бала	"mother and child"
	қағаз бен қарындас	"paper and pencil"
	шапан мен тақия (p. 96)	"long coat and scull cap"

In a numeration the third and all following nouns are connected with және "and":

Онда бізге қазы, қарта, екі бесбармақ және қымыз берсеңіз (p. 51).
"Please give us then qazï, qarta, two besbarmaq and kïmïz."

The conjunction және also combines verbal nouns and all other words:

Example:

жазу және кітап оқу	"to write and read books"

PROVERB:

Іздеген табады,	"Those who search will find,
Сұраған алады.	Those who ask will receive."

TOPIC 7:

TRANSPORTATION

CULTURE NOTE: **Transportation in Kazakhstan**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To locate means of transportation
2. To ask for destination and distance of travel
3. To purchase tickets at the railway station
4. To hire a taxi

Transportation in Kazakhstan

Nearly everyone in Kazakhstan uses public transportation, although there are still many villages (*aul*) not connected by bus routes. Even the few who own cars often use buses because of the lack of fuel or spare parts.

Alma-Ata has no subway service, though one is under construction. The capital has buses, trolleys, trams and taxis. Eleven-seat minibuses are also occasionally available on the streets. Ticket prices for all types of public transportation have risen dramatically in the past year. Because of the high prices not everyone is able to take taxis. Thrifty city residents buy universal monthly tickets for the buses, trolleys and trams.

Alma-Ata has over 200 bus lines, more than 20 trolley lines and over 10 tram lines. They serve major sections of the city, as well as the surrounding area. Buses also connect towns in rural areas, but because of the vast territory of Kazakhstan, most people prefer to use trains or planes, which have also become fairly expensive. Buses, trolleys and trams are usually crowded, with little space to stand or breathe. Upon entering the bus, trolley or tram, passengers must validate their tickets at special punching machines (often out of order) located on the walls between the windows.

Though expensive, taxi cabs are convenient at night when other transportation lines are shut down, which nowadays may be as early as 10:00 pm. When ordering a taxi by telephone, it is best to call ahead of time, since it may take several hours before it arrives. It is also possible stop a passing taxi on the street. The fare should be agreed upon before the trip begins. Realizing that the Volunteer is a foreigner, a taxi driver will try to negotiate a fare in hard currency. Do not be surprised if the taxi driver stops along the way until he has a cab full of other passengers; he will not feel it necessary to ask your permission.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To locate means of transportation**
SITUATION: **At the bus stop**
ROLES: **PCV and cashier at the bus stop**

PCV: Мен Медеуге бармақшы едім.
C: Медеуге бесінші нешесе алтыншы автобуспен барсаңыз болады.
PCV: Қайсысы тезірек жүреді?
C: Бесінші автобус 25 (жиырма бес) минөтте жеткізеді.
PCV: Жолақы қанша сом болады?
C: Бір бағытқа жолақы екі сом болады.
PCV: Біріншi автобус сағат нешеде кетеді (жүреді)?
C: Алғашқы автобус таңертең сағат жетіде (7:00) кетеді (жүреді).

VOCABULARY:

Медеу	a recreation center in the mountains surrounding Alma-Ata
бес+інші	fifth
алты+ншы	sixth
қайсы+сы	which of the mentioned ones
тез	fast
тезірек	faster
жүр-	to go; to run
минөт	minute
жеткіз-	to arrive
жолақы	ticket (lit.: road payment)
бағыт	direction
бір	one
бір+інші	first
екі	two
сағат	time; hour
сағат нешеде	at what time
кет-	to leave
алғашқы	first
таң	dawn
таңертең	early in the morning

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Intentional Future Tense:

1) Past Intentional Future Tense:

The above phrase бармақшы едім renders a past intentional future tense: "I intended to go, I wanted to go." This tense is frequently used in polite speech to express an indirect request: "I wanted to do something (but could not), would you please help me." A similar idea is expressed with the optative form of -(а)йын/-(е)йін in a direct quotation followed by деп едім (see p. 46).

Form:

-мақ+шы едім, -мек+ші едім, etc.
"I was with the habit/intention of doing something"

Variations:

-мақ+шы/-мек+ші едім, etc.	(after vowels and р, л, й and у)
-бақ+шы/-бек+ші едім, etc.	(after м, н, ң, з and ж)
-пақ+шы/-пек+ші едім, etc.	(after voiceless consonants)

Negative:

кел-мекші емес едім	"I did not intend to come"
бар-мақшы емес едің	"you did not intend to go"

Function: The past intentional future expresses an action which was intended to be executed but for some reason the intention was not carried out.

2) Present Intentional Future Tenses:

The present intentional future tense has two forms:

a) -мақ/-мек plus personal endings (see p. 13)

кел-мекпін	"I intend to come, I will definitely come"
жаз-мақсың	"you intend to write, you will write"

b) -мақшы/-мекші plus personal endings (see p. 13)

ол жүр-мекші	"he, she, it intends to move, will definitely move"
бол-мақшысыз	"you intend to be, will definitely be"

Negative:

бармақ емеспін, etc.	"I did not intend to go"
келмек емеспің, etc.	"you did not intend to come"

Function: The present intentional future tenses relate an action which will definitely be executed. The speaker has no doubt that the action will be carried out.

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for destination and distance of travel
SITUATION: At the bus station
ROLES: PCV and employee at the information desk

PCV: Айтыңызшы, осы арадан (осы жерден) Бішкекке дейін неше шақырым?
TS: Шамамен үш жүз (300) шақырым.
PCV: Ол жерге неше сағатта жетуге болады?
TS: Автобуспен шамамен төрт сағатта жетесіз, бірақ әр күні таңертең екі-ақ автобус болады.
PCV: Ықыласыңызға рақмет.

VOCABULARY:

осы	this
ара	interval (space or time)
осы арадан	from this place, from here
осы жерден	from this place, from here
Бішкек	capital of Kirghizistan
дейін	until (postposition, with dative case)
шақырым	kilometer
шама	opportunity; possibility
шама+мен	approximately
бірақ	but
әр күні	daily
екі-ақ	only two
ықылас	attention, consideration

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Dative Case:

The above text mentions several nouns in the dative case Бішкек+ке, жер+ге, ықыласыңыз+ға. The dative case suffix has the following forms:

+ға/+ге:	after vowels and after з, ж, л, р, й, м, н, ң, у
+қа/+ке:	after voiceless consonants
+а/+е	after possessive suffix singular 1st, 2nd person
+на/+не	after possessive suffix 3rd person

Examples:

апай+ға	for, to the lady teacher
Қазақстан+ға	to (for) Kazakhstan
автобус+қа	to the bus
қарағ+ым+а	to (for) my darling
сөз+ің+е	to (for) your word
ата+сы+на	to (for) his father

Function: The dative case renders the indirect object. It denotes direction, expressed in English by the prepositions "to, toward, for":

Examples:

Бұл кітапты сізге жаздым.	"I wrote this book for you"
Оқуға келді.	"He came to study (for studying)."

Special usages: The dative case of the verbal noun +у, followed by болады "it is, will be" (present-future tense), renders: "it is possible to" (one can ...):

ол жерге неше сағатта жету+ге болады?	"in how many hours can one (=I) reach that place?"
автобуспен бару+ға болады	"it is possible to go (=one, i.e., you can go) by bus"

The same construction used as a question renders "one may":

кіру+ге болады ма (>бола ма)?	"May one enter? May I enter?"

Note: The above impersonal constructions indirectly imply the person.

3. COMPETENCY: To purchase tickets at the railway station
SITUATION: Ticket office at the railway station
ROLES: PCV and employee at ticket office

PCV: Тәшкенге дейін жолақы (билет) қанша тұрады?
TS: Баруға жүз елу (150) сом (тұрады).
PCV: Барып келуге ше?
TS: Үш жүз жиырма (320) сом. Неше билет аласыз?
PCV: Маған барып келуге екі билет берсеңіз.
TS: Пойыз бірінші жолдан жүреді.
PCV: Рахмет, сау болыңыз.

VOCABULARY:

Тәшкен	Tashkent
билет	ticket
қанша тұрады	how much does it cost? (lit.: how much does it stand?)
барып кел-у	going and coming
ше	particle, emphasizing questions
маған	for me (dative case 1st person pronoun: мен)
пойыз	train
жол	road; here: platform

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Қанша and Неше:

The above dialogue gives good examples for the use of қанша "how much?" and неше "how many?" As a general rule, қанша asks for the total of a sum, неше asks for that which is still to be counted.

Examples:

жолақы қанша тұрады?	"how much does a ticket cost?"
пәтерге қанша төлейсіз? (p.61)	"how much do you pay for the apartment?"

but:

неше білет аласыз?	"how many tickets will you buy?"
неше жастасыз? (p. 32)	"how old are you?"
сағат нешеде? (p. 65)	"at what time, when?"

Singular and Plural:

Unlike English, the singular of nouns is used if the plural is already expressed by an attribute, i.e., attributes such as numerals, numerative words, or words expressing an unspecified quantity.

Examples:

екі білет	"two tickets"
үш жүз жиырма сом	"320 rubles"
көп адам	"many people"

Likewise the plural suffix +лар/+лер (after vowels and -р, -й, у), +дар/+дер, +тар/+тер (see p. 4) is not used to mark the 3rd. person plural in verb or noun predicates because the plural is already expressed in the subject noun.

Examples:

мұғалімдер келді	"the teachers came"
олар Қазақ	"they are Kazakhs"

4. COMPETENCY: **To hire a taxi**
SITUATION: **At a street in Alma-Ata**
ROLES: **PCV and taxi driver**

TD: Жол болсын! Қайда барасыз?
PCV: Мен Көк Базарға бармақшы едім.
TD: Ол біраз алыс жер.
PCV: Ал, валютамен төлесеміші?
TD: Үш долларға алып барамын.
PCV: Жарайды, кеттік.

VOCABULARY:

жол болсын!	good luck (lit.: may your road be blessed, said to someone who is going or travelling somewhere)
Көк Базар	"Green Bazaar," name of a market in Alma-Ata
біраз	a little
алыс	distant, distance
валюта	hard currency
алып бар-	to take

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Additional Usages of the Conditional Tense:
In addition to expressing polite requests (see p. 52), the conditional is used without a following conclusion to render wishes, as in the above phrase:

	төлесеміші	lit.: what if I pay, i.e, "I would like to pay"
also:	Алматыға барсам	lit.: if I go, i.e., "I wish to go to Almatï."

Instead of the optative-voluntative (see p. 39) the conditional can also be used in rendering a wish, desire expressed in a direct quotation:

> Қазастанда шағын бизнес құруға көмектессек деп едік. (p. 103)
> "We would like (lit.: we said: we wish to help ...) to help establishing small businesses in Kazakhstan."

80

Followed by болады "it will be, i.e., it is possible," the conditional renders possibility:

автобуспен барсаңыз болады	"you can go by bus" (lit.: if you go by bus it will be possible)

cf. also p. 23: Бүл сөйлемді досыңыздың тойында айтсаңыз болады.

Note: Instead of the above construction frequently the construction:+у+ға(+ге) болады is used, see p. 69.

PROVERB:

Тау тауға қосылмас,	"Mountains don't meet mountains,
Адам адамға қосылады	(but) humans meet humans."

TOPIC 8:
DIRECTIONS

CULTURE NOTE: **Alma-Ata**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To ask for and give location of buildings
2. To ask for and give directions to a place

Alma-Ata (Almatï)

Alma-Ata (in Kazakh: Almatï), the largest city and capital of Kazakhstan, is located 750 to 1100 meters above sea level in the foothills of the Alatau mountains in southeastern Kazakhstan. The city and its environs have a Continental climate, with temperatures varying greatly throughout the year. The summer season lasts from May to September with an average temperature of 22° C in July. The winters are cold with an average of -8° C in January. Alma-Ata receives almost the same amount of rain as Moscow.

The city has airline connections to all major cities in the former Soviet Union. A recently established Kazakh airline and a Turkish airline now provide service between Alma-Ata and Istanbul. Other direct connections with Western European cities will soon be in place. A railroad now connects Alma-Ata with Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang, People's Republic of China. This railroad will eventually extend to Turkey and Europe through the use of already existing lines and the laying of new tracks.

Surrounded on three sides by snow-capped mountains, Alma-Ata has a strikingly beautiful natural setting. The city layout and the architecture of its museums, hotels and government buildings are quite impressive. Tree-lined avenues lead to parks or squares with fountains set within bright flower beds. But like other urban centers in the former Soviet Union, Alma-Ata suffers from pollution which is particularly severe during the winter. The capital city has numerous industrial plants pouring large amounts of pollutants into the air. During the 1970s one could still enjoy the beautiful panorama of Alma-Ata from the top of Kök Töbe ("Green Hill"), located at the outskirts of the city. For many years now the view has been marred by polluted air which has made the nearby majestic mountains invisible. Pollution and other related problems have also affected the quality of the famous Alma-Ata apples which gave the city its name: Almatï "city of apples." Once widely available, this large and flavorful fruit has become rare and expensive.

In 1992 there have been a number of significant changes in Alma-Ata. Streets, places and buildings, which with a few exceptions had Russian names like Lenin-Square or Dzerzhinsky Street, have all been re-christened with Kazakh names. Streets with the names of Russian/Socialist "celebrities" are being renamed honoring outstanding Kazakhs who served the Kazakh people. Similar changes are now taking place throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan as historical Kazakh names of regions and towns are revived.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask for and give location of buildings**
   SITUATION: **At a street**
   ROLES: **PCV and an elderly Kazakh man**

PCV: Ағай, маған жол көрсетіп жіберіңізші!
K: Қайда барасыз?
PCV: "Алатау" қонақ үйіне барайын деп едім.
K: "Алатау" қонақ үйіне 5- (бес-) інші автобуспен баруға болады.
PCV: Автобус аялдамасы қайда?
K: Көшенің арғы бетінде.
PCV: Рахмет, ағай.

VOCABULARY:

көрсет-	to show
жібер-	to send, to send away
көрсетіп жібер-	to show quickly, without any trouble
қонақ	guest
қонақ үй+і	hotel (lit.: guest house)
Алатау	name of a mountain range, here: name of a hotel
аялда-	to wait, to delay, to stop
аялда-ма	stop (bus, tramway, etc.)
көше	street
арғы	opposite
бет	side

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Basic Function of Converbial Forms in -(ы)п/-(і)п and -а/-е/-й:
The above converbial forms were introduced on page 48. Their function in verb compounds (converbs plus descriptive verbs) was briefly explained. Here some rules of their basic functions will be given:

1) Converbs are incomplete, i.e., infinite verbal forms. They do not express person, number and tense.

2) Because they lack the above information, they have to be used in conjunction with a following complete or finite verb, as, e.g., келдім, барады, келгенсін, барған едік, etc.

3) The converbial form in -(ы)п/-(і)п renders an action which has been or will be completed before the action of the following verb.

Examples:

үш долларға алып барамын (p. 72)

lit.: I will take (you) and (then) go for three dollars, i.e,. "I will take you along for three dollars."

Премьер Міністрінің орынбасарымен кездесіп, сөйлеспекші едік (p. 116)

"We would like (wanted) to meet with the Deputy Prime Minister and (then) talk with (him)."

In most verb compounds -(ы)п/-(і)п basically carries the same meaning, although the descriptive verbs (see p. 48) add certain aspects of the execution of the action expressed in the converbial form.

For example:

маған жол көрсетіп жібересіз (p. 76)

lit.: you will (can) show the road and (then) quickly send (me) off, i.e., "can you show me the road without much trouble?"

4) The converbial form in -a/-e (after vowels -й) expresses an action which takes place simultaneously with the action rendered in the following verb. It also states the direction (intention) toward an action:

оған күле (күл- to smile, to laugh) қарайды	"he looked at him smilingly"
жаза бастайды	"he started to write."

The meaning of direction toward an action is also expressed in the verb compound consisting of -a/-e/-й followed by al- "to take, to get something successfully," functioning here as a descriptive verb in the meaning of "to be able to":

оқи алды	"he is able to read"
бара алмаспын (p.112)	"I am unable to go" (I cannot go).

2. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask for and give directions to a place**
SITUATION: **At a street**
ROLES: **PCV and elderly Kazakh woman**

PCV: Апай, поштаға қалай баруға болатынын айтып жіберіңізші!
K: Тіке жүре беріңіз, кейін оң жақтағы бірінші көшеге бұрылыңыз. Шамасы жарты шақырым жүргеннен соң солға бұрылыңыз. Пошта көшенің сол жақ бұрышында.
PCV: Көп рахмет сізге, апай.

VOCABULARY:

пошта	post office
бола-тын+ы+н	being possible (accusative case)
тіке	straight
оң	right
жақ	side
жақ+та+ғы	which is at the side
бұрыл-	to turn to (dative case)
шамасы	approximately
жарты	half
сол	left
бұрыш	corner

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The above text gives further examples of verb compounds (converb plus descriptive verb):

айтып жіберіңізші! "please tell me quickly, i.e., without much trouble!"
lit.: please tell me and (then) send (me) off.

•As a rule the verb compound -(ы)п/-(і)п жібер- "to send off" renders an action which is done quickly without much trouble.

тіке жүре беріңіз "please continue to go straight ahead"

•The combination -а/-е/-й and бер- "to give" renders the continuation of an action.

In the sentence given in the above dialogue, поштаға қалай баруға болатынын айтып жіберіңізші, the underlined formation contains the verb compound -а/-е/-й тұр- "to stand, to get up" denoting a continuous, ongoing or habitual action. In the latter meaning the compound has been used as a habitual participle formed with -ған/-ген (see p. 33): -а тұрған/-е тұрған > -атыған/-етіген > -атын/-етін/-йтін (after vowels). In the above sentence the habitual participle is used as a substantive in the accusative case preceded by 3rd person possessive suffix:

"please tell me how it is possible to go to the post office," lit.: tell me its being possible to go to the post office.

The habitual participle -атын/-етін/-йтін can also be used attributively. In this case it has to be translated into an English relative clause:

келетін адам "the person who usually comes, who will be coming."

With personal endings (see p. 13) the habitual participle renders a habitual past tense:

барatынмын	"I used to go"
бар-ма-йтынсың	"You used not to go."

PROVERB:

Айтсаң сөзіңде тұр. "(Whatever) you say, keep your word."

TOPIC 9:

SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR

CULTURE NOTE: **A Central Asian Market (Bazaar)**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To ask for displayed food items
2. To ask for quantities/prices and pay for purchased goods
3. To converse with a salesperson at the bazaar

A Central Asian Market (Bazaar)

As in all Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, in Kazakhstan a private economy existed along side of the planned state economy. Goods not available in state stores could be obtained easily in the bazaars, although at higher prices. The bazaar, an ancient institution in Central Asia, have traditionally been places for buying and selling produce: fruit, vegetables, bread, meat, spices and rice. In a Central Asian bazaar, like those in the Middle East, each type of produce has its special area: spices are sold at one place, vegetables at another. The customer walks by rows of tables loaded with neatly displayed apples, followed by rows of tables stacked with tomatoes or cucumbers. Prices and quality can be easily compared to secure the best deal. In contrast to the poor service at state stores, the producers and sellers at a bazaar have always been customer oriented, friendly and aware of the competitors standing next to them.

Originally the bazaar was designed as an open-air place with pathways lined with stalls. To protect customers from the sun, awnings would be spread across the stalls. In some places such bazaars still exist, though many were transformed "for sanitary reasons" into permanent buildings during the Soviet period.

The most popular bazaar in Alma-Ata is the Kök Bazaar ("Green Bazaar"), located in in a three-story building in the center of the city. The floors are crowded with produce, especially in autumn, when fruits such as apples, grapes, pears, and melons are all in season. Some of the produce is brought from the neighboring republics, Uzbekistan and Kirghizistan., and the salespeople are mostly Uzbeks, Tajiks, Uyghurs, Dungans and Koreans. Traditionally, the Kazakh nomads did not engage in trade and bargaining. Nowdays the prices at the Kök Bazaar reflect the general economy. Whereas two years ago one kilogram of apples would cost only a few kopecks, in May 1992 the price was over 120 rubles.

Topic 9

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask for displayed food items**
SITUATION: **At a market (bazaar)**
ROLES: **PCV and salesperson (younger girl)**

PCV: Амансыз ба, қарындас.
S: Амансыз ба! Келіңіз!
PCV: Кешіріңіз, шет елден келген қонақпын. Кейбір нәрселерді сұрауға бола ма?
S: Әрине, болады. Сұраңыз.
PCV: Мына жемісті қазақша не дейді?
S: Мұны алма, ал мынаны алмұрт дейді.
PCV: Бұл жергілікті алмұрт па?
S: Иә, бұл алмұрт біздің ауылдан.
PCV: Тамаша. Онда осы алмұрттан алғым келеді.

VOCABULARY:

шет	edge, border; foreign country
ел	people, nation
кейбір	some
нәрсе	thing, object
сұра-	to ask
де-	to say; to call
әрине	of course
жеміс	fruit
қазақ+ша	Kazakh language; in Kazakh
алма	apple
алмұрт	pear
жер	land, country; place
жергілікті	(<жер+гі+лік+ті) local
ауыл	village
ал-ғым келеді	I very much want to buy (would like to buy)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Mood/Tense of Wish and Desire:

Kazakh has several ways of expressing "I want, I wish, etc.," as, e.g., by means of the optative-voluntative (pp. 39, 46), the intentional future (p. 66), and the conditional (p. 72). To this list we may add the formation in:

-ғы/-гі; -қы/-кі pluss possessive suffixes, followed by the 3rd person singular of the present or past tense of кел- "to come."

Examples:

	бар-ғы+м келді	"I very much want(ed) to go" (lit.: my desire of going came out)
	бар-ғы+ң(ыз) келеді	"you desire to go"
	ал-ғы+сы келді	"he, she, it, they desire(d) to go"
	же-гі+міз келді	"we desire(d) to eat"
	айт-қы+лар+ыңыз келді	"you all desired to say"
or:	айт-қы+ңыздар келді	"you all desired to say"

Negative: бар-ғы+м келмеді/келмейді, etc.

Function: This mood/tense, common in all Turkic languages, is based on the belief that emotions such as anger, hate, love and desire are seated inside the human body and are being brought to the surface by forces beyond the control of the human being. This formation expresses therefore a strong wish or desire: "I very much want to ...."

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for quantities/prices and pay for purchased goods

SITUATION: At the bazaar

ROLES: PCV and salesperson (younger girl)

PCV: Қарындас, сізде Қызылорда күріші бар ма?
S: Иә, бар.
PCV: Оның бір килосы қанша тұрады?
S: Жиырма сом тұрады.
PCV: Онда күріштен төрт кило тартыңыз, және бес кило ұн беріңіз.
S: Жақсы.
PCV: Барлығы қанша сом болады?
S: Төрт кило күрішіңіз сексен (80) сом, бес кило ұныңыз жетпіс бес (75) сом, барлығы жүз елу бес (155) сом болады.

VOCABULARY:

Қызылорда	name of regional center, formerly Aqmeshit
күріш	rice
Қызылорда күріш+і	rice from (lit.: of) Qizilorda
кило/келі	kilogram
тарт-	to weigh
барлық	all, everything
барлығы	total, in all, altogether

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Ablative Case:

The ablative answers to the questions "from whom?," "from where?" It denotes separation and corresponds to the English preposition "from."

Form:

+дан/+ден	after vowels and з, ж, л, р, й and у
+тан/+тен	after voiceless consonants
+нан/+нен	after м, н, ң and after 3rd person possessive suffix

Examples:

шет ел+ден	"from a foreign country"
осы алмұрт+тан	"from these pears"
менен (<мен (I) + нен)	"from me"
кім+нен	"from whom?"
қай+дан	"from where?"
Қызылорда күріш+і+нен	"from the Qizilorda rice"

Function: Besides denoting separation, the ablative indicates the thing serving for something:

Тұмадан (бас аурудан) дәріңіз бар ма? (p. 111)
"Do you have medicine for a cold (headache)?"

In addition, the ablative followed by an adjective functions as the comparative ("than" in English):

ол сізден үлкен	"he is taller than you"
кешегіден біраз дұрыс	"it is a little better than yesterday's" (p. 112)
сексеннен астам мемлекет(p. 100)	"more than eighty countries"

3. COMPETENCY: To converse with a salesperson at the bazaar
SITUATION: At the melon bazaar
ROLES: PCV and elderly salesperson

PCV: Ағай, бұл қауындар қай жерден?
S: Мырзашөлден, қарағым.
PCV: Дәмді ме?
S: Балдай тәтті. Бір тілігін жеп көр!
PCV: О, рас, өте дәмді екен. Маған бір қауын берсеңіз. Бір данасы неше сом болады?
S: Жиырма жеті сом.
PCV: Міне, алыңыз!
S: Саламат болыңыз!

VOCABULARY:

қауын	melon
Мырзашөл	name of a region
дәм	taste
дәм+ді	tasty (lit.: with taste)
бал	honey
бал+дай	like (as) honey
тәтті	sweet
тілік	slice
көр-	to see
жеп көр-	to try to eat
дана	piece
саламат болыңыз	be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Suffix +дай/+дей "like":

The suffix +дай/+дей ("like") forms adjectives of comparison from nouns.

Form:

+дай/+дей	after vowels and all voiced consonants
+тай/+тей	after voiceless consonants

Examples:

тау+дай адам	"a man like a mountain"
бал+дай	"like honey"
қар+дай	"like snow" (white as snow)
менің+дей	"like me"
оның+дай	"like him, her, (them)"
үйлеріңіз+дей (p. 92)	"like your home"

Note: The suffix +дай/+дей is added to the genitive case of personal pronouns.

The Particle екен:

Used after noun and verb predicates, the particle екен indicates in statements that the speaker has not been aware of the situation or fact. He/she learned only *later* about it, either through reliable sources or through his own experience, as in the example below:

О, рас, өте дәмді екен.	"(I did not know it, but *now* I am convinced) It is very tasty indeed!"

See also:

Ойларыңыз дұрыс екен.(p.103)	"(I did not think so before, but *now* I am convinced)your thoughts are good indeed."

Бейбітшілік тобы туралы білмес екенмін. (p. 100)
"(I realize now) I do not know (anything) about the Peace Corps."

Other Explanations:

•For the suffix +ті in тәт+ті "tasty," lit.: with taste, see .

•The converb -(ы)ь/-(і)п followed by көр- "to see" renders "to try to do something": жеп көр! "try to eat!" Originally, the converbial form -a/-e/-й (see p. 72) preceded the verb көр-.

PROVERB:

Базар -- ақшалыға базар,	"A bazaar is (only) a bazaar for those with money,
Ақшасызға -- назар.	For those without money it is a wake."

TOPIC 10:

BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY

CULTURE NOTE: **On Kazakh Hospitality**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To be invited and to respond to an invitation
2. To be welcomed into a Kazakh home
3. To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food
4. To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude

On Kazakh Hospitality

Deeply rooted in their nomadic past, Kazakh hospitality differs significantly from that of other Turkic peoples. Not so long ago a traveller unable to reach his destination would enter the nearest yurt and introduce himself as *quday qonaqpīn*, "I am a guest sent by God." The owner of the yurt would invite him to be his guest without even asking who he was.

To honor a guest, Kazakhs would slaughter a sheep. This custom is still practiced in villages whenever a friend or relative has been invited for a visit. In cities, where slaughtering sheep is less convenient, the host buys a sheep's head, has it boiled and then ceremonially places it in front of the honored guest, who occupies the seat of honor (*tөp*), opposite the door. In traditional yurts, as in Kazakh homes in the villages, guests sit on quilts (*kөrpese*) around a spread-out tablecloth (*dastarxan*) on which the food is placed. The floor itself is covered with carpets and cushions (*jastīq*) are placed for guests to lean on.

The guest is expected to play an active role at a Kazakh feast. According to ancient custom, the honored guest cuts choice pieces from the sheep's head and, with eloquent words of well-wishing, he distributes them to the other guests and members of the host family. For example, the guest might cut off an ear and present it to the youngest member of the family, saying "This ear is for you, my son (my daughter), may you always have an ear for the words of your elders." The ears are usually given to the youngest member of the host family. The entire ceremony is usually officiated by the male head of a household. If the father of the honored guest is present, he should politely pass the sheep's head to the eldest among the guests.

At a Kazakh *dastarxan* plenty of meat is served. Necessary dishes are *besbarmaq* (lit.: five fingers), horsemeat sausage (*qazī*) and other dishes made from horse meat (*qarta, jal, jaya*). Although meat is usually boiled, a dish with fried meat, potatoes, onions and tomatoes, called *qūrdaq*, might also be served. Fermented mare's milk (*qīmīz*), camel's milk (*subat*), and tea with cream or milk are typical beverages. Traditionally Kazakhs did not drink alcohol or smoke cigarettes, but these habits have been introduced by the Russians.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To be invited and to respond to an invitation**
   SITUATION: **After Kazakh class**
   ROLES: **PCV and Kazakh teacher**

KT: Ертең кешке сағат алтыда біздің дастарханнан дәм татыңыз.
PCV: Рахмет. Ертең келемін.
KT: Күтеміз.
PCV: Айтпақшы, мекен-жайыңыз қайда?
KT: Әл-Фараби көшесі мен Университет көшесінің қиылысы: үй нөмірі -- он үш (13), пәтер нөмірі -- елу үш (53), телефон нөмірі -- алпыс бес, қырық алты, жиырма жеті (65-46-27).
PCV: Ертең кездескенше!

VOCABULARY:

кешке	evening
алты+да	at six
тат-	to taste
дәм тат-	to taste food; to be invited
айтпақшы	by the way
мекен	place, dwelling, residence
жай	place; condition; position
мекен-жай	place of living
Әл-Фараби	name of a scholar and philosopher of the 10th century
қиылыс	crossing; corner
кездес-	to meet with each other
кездес-кенше	until we meet
ертең кездескенше	until tomorrow!

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Converbial Form -ганша/-генше:

The above text introduces the suffix combination -ганша/-генше functioning as a converbial form with the meaning "until, before": кездес-кенше lit.: until meeting again. Like the converbial form in -(ы)п/-(i)п and -а/-е/-й (see p. 76), -ганша/-генше does not indicate person, number or tense. For this information it depends on a following main or finite verb. An exception is the above idiomatic expression "until we meet again!" Similarly, көріс-кенше "until we see each other again."

Form:

-ганша/-генше	after vowels and voiced consonants
-канша/-кенше	after voiceless consonants

Examples:

қолымыздан келгенше ... көмек бергіміз келеді (p. 103)

"We want very much to help you as much as we can "
(lit.: as far as it comes from our hands).

2. COMPETENCY: To be welcomed into a Kazakh home
SITUATION: Arrival at a Kazakh home
ROLES: 2 PCVs and elderly parents of the Kazakh teacher

PCVs Ассалоуму алейкум, ата!
FKT: Уа -- алейкум ассалом, келіңіздер.
PCV(1): Саламатсыз ба, апа! Ден-саулығыңыз жақсы ма?
MKT: Амансыз ба, балам. Қош келдіңіздер! Төрге шығыңыздар. Өз үйлеріңіздей көріңіздер.
PCV(2): Апай, мына қуыршақ -- немереңізге, ал, мына Америка Құрама Штаттары туралы сүретті кітап -- сізге.
MKT: Рахмет, балам, көсеген көгерсін!

VOCABULARY:

Ассалоуму алейкум!	traditional formula of Muslim greeting: "peace be upon you!"
Уа -- алейкум ассалом!	answer to the above formula of greeting
ден-саулық	health
төр	seat of honor
шық-	to ascend, to go up
төрге шығыңыз	(idiom) please go up to the seat of honor (opposite the entrance)
өз үйлеріңіздей көріңіздер	(idiom) please feel at home
қуыршақ	doll
немере	grandchild
Америка Құрама Штаттары	United States of America
сүрет	picture
сүрет+ті	with pictures
көсеген көгерсін	formula of blessing: "May you have a long and happy life!"

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Expressions of Blessings and Well-wishes:

The 3rd person optative -сын/-сін (see) is frequently used to express blessings, as, e.g., in the above dialogue: көсеген көгерсін "may you have a long and successful life," said by an elderly lady, as it is the prerogative of the elders to pronounce blessings.

Other expressions of good wishes used in the dialogues are:

жол(ыңыз) болсын (p.72)	"may your road be blessed"
істеріңіз табысты болсын (p.117)	"may your work be successful"
айтқаның келсін (p.96)	"may it come (true), what you have said" (traditional response to a good wish)

The negative -ма-сын/-ме-сін renders bad wishes and curses.

3. COMPETENCY: **To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food**

SITUATION: **At a Kazakh home**

ROLES: **Two PCVs, Kazakh teacher's father (=head of household) and Kazakh teacher's wife**

FKT: Қадірлі қонақтар, дастарханға отырыңыздар. Кімнің жасы үлкен болса төрге шығады.

PCV(1): Арамызда үлкеніміз -- Дейвид, ол төрге отырсын.

FKT: Жарайды, Дейвид қалқам, төрге шық. Қарақтарым, астан алып отырыңдар.

WKT: Шәйді қаймақпен ішесіздер ме?

PCV(2): Мүмкін болса, қаймақсыз ішейік.

VOCABULARY:

қадір	respect, esteem
жас	age
үлкен	old; great, large, big
ара+мыз+да	between us, among us
қалқа+м	my shield, my protection (term of endearment)
астан алып отырыңдар	please help yourself
қаймақ	cream
қаймақсыз	without cream

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Interrogative Pronouns in Conditional Sentences:

The above sentence, кімнің жасы үлкен болса төрге шығады, combines a conditional phrase, үлкен болса, with an interrogative pronoun кім "who." As a rule, such combinations render English dependent clauses introduced with "whoever, whatever, whenever," etc. The above sentence translates as "Whoever's age is older takes the seat of honor."

Vocabulary explanation:

•ал-ып отырыңдар: -(ы)п/-(i)п followed by отыр- "to sit, to sit down" renders a continuous action which takes place for some time; here to be translated "please (go on) help(ing) yourself to the food" (lit.: take from the food for some time).

•каймақ+сыз "without cream," see p. 56.

4. COMPETENCY: **To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude**

SITUATION: **At a Kazakh dinner table**

ROLES: **Two PCVs and elderly parents of a Kazakh teacher**

PCV(1): Қадірлі ата, әже! Біз сіздермен танысып, дәм-тұздас болғанымызға қуаныштымыз. Сіздерге ұзақ өмір, зор денсаулық, бақыт тілейміз! Балаларыңыздың қызығын көріңіздер!

FKT: Айтқаның келсін, қарағым. Біздің шаңырақтан естелік ретінде мына шапан мен тақияны киіп қайтыңыздар.

PCVs: Үлкен рахмет, ата.

VOCABULARY:

ата	father
әже	mother
таны-	to know
таныс-	to know each other, i.e., to get acquainted with
тұз	salt
дәм-тұздас	friends who have shared a meal: food and salt
қуан-	to be happy
қуаныш	joy, gladness
қуаныш+ты	with happiness: glad, happy
ұзақ	long
өмір	life
зор	good; great
бақыт	happiness
тіле-	to wish
қызық	interesting; amusing; here: joy, happiness
Балаларыңыз ... көріңіздер	May you see the happiness of your children (traditional phrase of blessing)
айтқаның келсін!	(idiom) May what you said come (true)
шаңырақ	wooden circle forming the smoke opening of a yurt; home
естелік	remembrance; souvenir
рет	order; occasion; cause

рет+ін+де	(postposition) in the order of, as
шапан	robe; national gown
тақия	scull cap
ки-	to dress
қайт-	to return

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Suffix +дас/+дес, etc.:

The suffix +дас/+дес, etc. forms nouns and adjectives with the meaning of "a companion in ..., a person sharing in, a person with the same ...," e.g., in the above example: дәм-тұздас "a person who shares food and salt, i.e., close friends."

Form:

+дас/+дес	after л, р, м, н, ң, з and ж
+тас/+тес	after voiceless consonants
+лас/+лес	after vowels

Examples:

әріп+тес (p. 100)	"a person who shares the same profession, colleague"
құрбы+лас	"a person who shares the same age"
заман+дас	"a person who shares the same age"
жол+дас	"a person who shares the same road, i.e., a friend, comrade
отан+дас	"a person who shares the same fatherland, i.e., compatriot"

Other Explanations:

•The phrase дәм-тұздас болғанымызға қуаныштымыз ("We are happy to have become close friends") contains a standard construction for English "I am pleased to have met you, etc.(-ған+ poss.+ға followed by қуаныштымын/мыз), see, e.g., p. 100.

PROVERB:

Құтты қонақ келсе,	"If a blessed guest arrives,
Қой егіз табады.	the sheep bears twins.
Құтсыз қонақ келсе,	If a bad guest arrives,
Қойға қасқыр шабады.	the wolf attacks the sheep."

TOPIC 11:
AT THE WORKPLACE

CULTURE NOTE: **Present Life in Kazakhstan**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To introduce oneself and to describe Peace Corps' function
2. To ask questions about job-related functions and needs
3. To converse socially with co-workers (counterparts)

Present Life in Kazakhstan

Since the attempted coup of August 1991, which brought about the final break-up of the Soviet Union, life has been changing rapidly in Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev immediately disbanded the Communist Party in Kazakhstan, and the country changed from a one-party to a multi-party system. As new parties and movements appeared, new newspapers and journals have sprung up to open the "secret files" of the past. For the first time, the policies and actions leading to the loss of over half of the Kazakh population between 1931-1932 were openly discussed. A parliamentary commission was appointed to identify those responsible for the brutal suppression of the peaceful student demonstrations of December 17-18, 1986. It was on the fifth anniversary of those demonstrations, December 16, 1991, that Kazakhstan declared itself an independent state. A preliminary constitution was adopted, and international recognition of Kazakhstan's independence followed.

As in all regions of the former Soviet Union, Kazakhstan faces enormous problems. high inflation has combined with insufficient supplies of food, medicine, and affordably priced consumer goods. The wide-spread destruction of the environment has affected the health of a large segment of the population. While trying to deal with these immediate problems, Kazakhstan is also trying to rid itself of the Soviet-style planned economy and to introduce a market economy. The greatest need, however, is for the training and education of young people who will be able to function in a market oriented society. As a result, Kazakhstan is establishing a new educational system. Like all other non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union, the new nation wants to free itself as rapidly as possible of all vestiges of seventy-five years of Communist rule.

In times of such enormous change, the daily life of the average citizen of Kazakhstan has become very difficult, particularly for women. Finding food for children and other family members consumes all of their time and energy, so very few women have been involved directly in the decisions determining the future of Kazakhstan.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To introduce oneself and describe Peace Corps' function**

SITUATION: **At the workplace**

ROLES: **PCV and two Kazakh colleagues**

C(1): Бақытжан аға, келіңіз, сізді әріптесіме таныстырып қояйын. Танысыңыздар. Бұл жігіт --Дейвид. Дейвид Америка Бейбітшілік Тобының мүшесі.

C(2): Менің атым -- Бақытжан. Сізбен танысқаныма қуаныштымын. Бейбітшілік тобы туралы білмес екенмін.

PCV: Біздің топ сексеннен (80-нен) астам мемлекеттің тұрғындарына көмек беріп келеді.

C(2): Осы еңбектеріңіз үшін көп ақша аласыздар ма?

PCV: Жоқ, күн көруге жететін біраз тиын-тебен аламыз.

VOCABULARY:

Бақытжан	personal name (male)
әріптес	colleague
таны-с-тыр-	to introduce (lit.: to make someone acquainted to)
жігіт	young man
бейбітшілік	peace
топ	group, corps
мүше	member
білмес екенмін	(I must say; I realize) I do not know
астам	above, over, beyond, more than (with ablative case)
тұрғын	inhabitant
көмек	assistance
көмек бер-	to help (lit.: to give assistance)
көмек бер-іп келеді	they have been helping (for some time)
еңбек	work
үшін	for (postposition)
күн көр-	to go through the day; to live
күн көр-у+ге жететін	(which is) sufficient for living (expenses)
біраз	a few
тиын-тебен	kopecks; small amount of money

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Indefinite Future Tense:

The above dialogue introduces the negative form of an indefinite future tense: біл-месмен, here given with the particle екен (see p. 87).

Form:

-(a)p/-(e)p plus personal endings (see p. 13)

Examples:

біл-ермін	"I might know"
кел-ерсіз	"you might come"
бар-армыз	"we might go"
оқы-рсың	"you might study"

Negative: -мас/-мес plus personal endings (see p. 13)
бар-маспын, біл-меспін, etc.

Function: The future tense in -(a)рмын/-(e)рмін, etc. denotes an action of which the speaker is doubtful that it will take place:

Пойыз уақытында келер.	"The train might arrive on time."
дұрыс болар (p. 111)	"it might be good"

The negative of this tense renders an action of which the speaker is certain that it will not take place:

Бейбітшілік тобы туралы білмеспін.	"I do not know about the Peace Corps."
бара алмаспын (p. 112)	"I am definitely unable to go, I cannot go"

Explanations of some phrases:

•-(ы)п/-(і)п қой- ("to place, to put down") renders all action which is executed thoroughly:

сізді ... таныстыр-ып қояйын "let me introduce you" (lit.: let me make you acquainted).

•-(ы)п/-(і)п кел- ("to come") denotes an action which started at a given point in time and continues into the present.

Біздің топ ... көмек беріп келеді "Our Corps has been helping ..."

•Күн көруге жететін ... аламыз: the underlined form is explained on p. 79.

2. COMPETENCY: **To ask questions about job-related functions and needs**

SITUATION: **Meeting at the PC Regional Office**

ROLES: **PCV and a new acquaintance**

К: Дейвид, сіздің мамандығыңыз не?

PCV: Мен негізінен есепшімін.

К: Қазақстанға келуден мақсаттарыңыз не?

PCV: Қазақстанда шағын бизнес құруға көмектессек деп едік.

К: Ойларыңыз дұрыс екен.

PCV: Қолымыздан келгенше Қазақстанда базар экономикасын дамытуға көмек бергіміз келеді.

VOCABULARY:

маман	expert, specialist
маман+дық	expertise, specialty
негіз	basis; origin
негіз+і+нен	by origin; by training
есеп	account
есеп+ші	accountant
мақсат	purpose
шағын	small; limited
бизнес	business
құр-	to establish
көмектес-	to help, to assist
ой	thought, intention
дұрыс	allright, correct, good
қол	arm, hand
қолымыздан келгенше	as much as we can (lit.: as much as it come from our hands)
базар	market
экономика	economy
дамыт-	to develop
көмек бергіміз келеді	we want very much to help; we would like to help

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Suffix +шы/+ші:

The above suffix denotes a *nomen actoris*, i.e., it forms nouns describing a person who does something habitually or professionally with the thing or concept expressed in the preceding noun:

есеп+ші	"accountant" (<есеп "account")
еңбек+ші	"worker" (<еңбек "work")
балық+шы	"fisherman" (<балық "fish")

Explanation of some phrases:

•бер-гі+міз келеді see p. 83.
•құруға көмектессек деп едік, see p. 72.
• ... дұрыс екен, see p. 87.

3. COMPETENCY: To converse socially with a co-worker
SITUATION: On the way home
ROLES: PCV and Kazakh colleague

C: Дейвид, қайда бара жатырсыз?
PCV: Үйге қайтып бара жатырмын.
C: Пәтерім үйіңізге жақын. Бірге, жаяу, әңгімелесіп, кетейік. Оның үстіне қараңғы да түсіп қалды.
PCV: Жақсы, сөйтейік. Жол-жөнекей "Наурыз-93" ке дайындық мәселесін де әңгімелесерміз.
C: Рас, Наурызға екі ай-ақ қалыпты ғой!

VOCABULARY:

бар-а жатырсыз	you are (just) going (present continuous tense)
қайтып бар-а жатырмын	I am (just) returning (home)
жақын	close
бір+ге	together
әңгіме	talk, conversation
әңгіме+лес-	to talk with each other, to discuss
оның үстіне	besides, in addition
қараңғы	dark, darkness
түс-	to fall down
түсіп қалды	it is getting dark (lit.: darkness has fallen down)
сөйт-	to do so
жол-жөнекей	on the way; in passing
наурыз	New Year (March 21)
дайын	ready
дайында-	to prepare
дайын+дық	preparation
мәселе	question; matter, problem
рас	true, correct
екі ай+ақ	only two months
қал-	to remain
ғой	emphatic particle

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Present Continous Tense:

The present continous tense is formed with the descriptive verbs отыр- "to sit," тұр- "to stand," жүр- "to go, to move," жат- "to lie" (see p. 48). The first three verbs combine with the converbial form of -(ы)п/-(і)п, whereas жат- is used in the form of жатыр- in combination with the converb -а/-е/-й:

Examples:

	тыңдап отырмын	"I am listening (just now)"
	сөйлеп тұрсың	"you are talking (just now)"
	оқып жүрміз	"we are studying (just now)"
but:	бара жатырмыз	"we are going just now"
	үйге қайтып бара жатырмын	"I am just going home" (lit.: I am just returning and going home)

Negation: The present continuous tense has no negative form. The negation of the present-future tense is used instead:

отырмаймын, бармаймын, etc. (see p. 37)

Explanation of some phrases:

•-(ы)п/-(і)п кал- renders an action which takes the speaker by surprise: it just so happened.
•әңгімелес-ерміз see p. 112.
•қалыпты see p. 110.

PROVERB:

Жалқаулық -- жаман ауру. "Laziness is an evil sickness."

TOPIC 12:
MEDICAL

CULTURE NOTE: **Health Issues in Kazakhstan**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To respond to questions about illness
2. To purchase medicine
3. To describe one's emotional state

Health Issues in Kazakhstan

As in other parts of the former Soviet Union, medical services were theoretically free to all inhabitants of Kazakhstan, but there were dramatic differences in the quality of medical care different people received. Those in the "upper class" of Soviet society had access to special health facilities, such as hospitals and spas, but for the ordinary citizen, especially for those living in villages and small towns, the standards of medical care were very low.

During recent years the health care system inherited from the previous Soviet regime has deteriorated. Kazakhstan now needs hard currency to purchase medicine or replacements for outdated equipment. The lack of hard currency, rising food prices, and the lack of basic necessities, such as soap, bandages, disposable needles, have made it difficult to maintain even minimal standards in hospitals and other health facilities for the general public. The special facilities still available to high government officials, academicians and other select groups seem to be better served.

If a visitor or a tourist has a health problem, he or she will have access to some medical care. In the last few years private polyclinics have been opened in Alma-Ata. In an emergency Kazakhs are always eager to help their visitors or guests. Visitors should be advised, however, to bring all necessary medications with them, because it is nearly impossible to find prescription drugs at a Kazakh pharmacy.

The local population has turned increasingly to traditional herbal medicine. In the valleys of the Alatau mountains one can find many plants which traditionally have been used as medicinal herbs. Many young people are now learning from the old how to identify and gather such herbs. Particularly in the villages (*aul*) most people depend entirely on herbal medicines to treat their family's health problems.

The level of public health is generally very low in most regions of Kazakhstan. Adults and children alike suffer from serious diseases as a result of air and water pollution and radiation from the nuclear testing grounds in Semipalatinsk, Sarïarqa and Aqtöbe. In addition, the decline of the Aral Sea has left the sea's bottom exposed to storms that deposit millions of tons of sand mixed with poisonous salts over vast areas of Kazakhstan and Karakalpakistan, leading to high infant mortality rates.

1. COMPETENCY: To respond to questions about illness
SITUATION: At a doctor's office
ROLES: PCV and doctor

PCV: Кіруге рухсат па?
D: Келіңіз, отырыңыз. Қай жеріңіз ауырады?
PCV: Басым ауырады. Бүкіл денем қақсайды.
D: Қызуыңызды өлшеп көрдіңіз бе?
PCV: Жоқ, өлшемедім.
D: Денеңізде қызу бар екен. Қырық (40°) градус. Енді ауызыңызды ашсаңыз (ашыңыз). Ия, тамағыңыз да қызарып, ісіп кетіпті.
PCV: Бәсе!?
D: Сіз самалдап қалыпсыз.

VOCABULARY:

кір-	to enter
рухсат	permission
ауыр-	to hurt, to ache
бас	head
бүкіл	whole
дене	body
қақса-	to ache severly
қызу	temperature
өлше-	to measure, to check
өлше-п көр-	to try to measure
градус	degree
ауыз	mouth
аш-	to open
тамақ	throat
қызар-	to get red
іс-	to swell
бәсе!	how come!
самал	breeze
самалдап қал-	to catch a cold

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The above dialogue introduces the verb forms қалыпсыз, кетіпті which belong to a tense formation relating a past action of which the speaker has not been an eyewitness. He/she might have heard about it or he might have witnessed part of the action, usually its result. This tense can also express the speaker's surprise or unawareness that something has happened.

Examples:

тамағыңыз да қызарып, ісіп кетіпті	"your throat is reddened too and it is swollen badly (as I recognize now)"
сіз самалдан қалыпсыз	"you must have caught a cold"

cf. also: Наурызға екі ай-ақ қалыпты ғой! (p.105)
"Only two months are left until Nauríz!" (I was unaware of it).

Explanations of Some Phrases:

•-(ы)п/-(і)п кет- implies here an action done intensely.

2. COMPETENCY: To purchase medicine
SITUATION: At the drug store
ROLES: PCV and pharmacist

PCV: Тұмаудан дәріңіз бар ма?
P: Иә, бар. Мына дәрі жөтелді тоқтатады. Күніне -- таңертең, түсте, кешке шәй қасықпен үш рет ішіңіз.
PCV: Жақсы. Бас аурудан қандай дәріңіз бар?
P: Аспирин ішкеніңіз дұрыс болар. Дәрі үшін ақшаны кәссіге төлеңіз.

VOCABULARY:

тұмау	cold; chill
дәрі	medicine
жөтел	coughing
тоқта-т-	to stop (lit.: to make someone or something stop)
күніне	daily
түс+те	at noon
шәй қасық+пен	with a teaspoon
үш рет	three times
бас ауру	headache
аспирин	aspirin
дұрыс болар	it might be good; might help
кәссі	cashier's desk

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

•The use of the ablative in the phrase тұмадан (бас аурудан) дәріңіз бар ма? (Do you have medicine for [lit.: from] a cold [headache]?) has been explained on p. 85.

•The phrase аспирин ішкеніңіз (<іш-кен+іңіз) дұрыс болар renders "if you would take aspirin, it would be good" (lit.: you having taken aspirin would be (=might be) good).

3. COMPETENCY: To describe one's emotional state
SITUATION: At the host family's house
ROLES: PCV and younger member of host family

HFM: Дейвид, халіңіз қалай? Ден-саулығыңыз дұрыс па?
PCV: Кешегіден біраз дұрыс.
HFM: Бүгін кешке Медеуде "Азия Дауысы" фестивалы басталады. Барғыңыз келе ме? Сізге де билет алған едім.
PCV: Ықыласыңызға рахмет. Бара алмаспын.
HFM: Неге?
PCV: Көңіл-күйім жоқ. Үйде қалып тынығайын.

VOCABULARY:

кешегі	belonging to yesterday; yesterday's
біраз	a little
бүгін кешке	today in the evening
"Азия Дауысы"	"Voice of Asia"
фестивал	festival
баста-л-	to be started
неге	why
көңіл-күй	mood, desire (lit.: heart-mood)
тынық-	to rest

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Emphatic Particles:

1) да/де; та/те emphasizes a preceding noun. It corresponds to English "also, too," see above:

Сізге де билет алған едім. "I have bought a ticket for you, too."

2) гой emphasizes noun or verb predicates:

Наурызға екі ай-ақ қалыпты гой! (for translation see p. 110)
білуіңіз керек гой! "you *must* know it!"

3) **-ақ** emphasizes nouns, see example given above: екі ай-ақ "only two months."

Note: -ақ can also be added to certain verb predicates.

Explanation of Some Phrases:

•кешігіден біраз дұрыс, see p. 85.
•бара алмаспын, see p. 77.

PROVERB:

Тазалық -- саулық негізі,	"Cleanliness is the root of health,
Саулық -- байлық негізі.	Health is the root of wealth."

TOPIC 13:

INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS

CULTURE NOTE: **The Government of Kazakhstan**

COMPETENCIES:

1. To make an appointment through a secretary
2. To ask for assistance

The Government of Kazakhstan

In December 1991 Kazakhstan declared its independence. Soon afterwards, the people of Kazakhstan reelected Nursultan Nazarbayev as the president of the Republic. A preliminary constitution was adopted in December 1991, and a new constitution was presented for approval by a referendum in May 1992.

The constitution reconfirms the independence of Kazakhstan and defines Kazakhstan as a democratic state to be governed by three independent branches of government: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The president, elected for a term of five years, is the head of the executive branch. The newly elected president appoints a Cabinet of Ministers. A vice-president is elected along with the president.

The highest institution in the legislative branch is the Supreme Council of the Republic (*Respublika jogari keñesi*), which consists of representatives elected for a term of five years. The Supreme Council adopts laws, watches over their execution, establishes the basic direction of internal and external policies, formulates the national budget and decides on matters of war and peace. Meetings of the Supreme Council are generally open to the public, although closed meetings may be held when the majority of the deputies so decide.

The judicial branch of government consists of the Constitutional High Court, the High Court and the Administrative High Court. Judges are elected for a ten-year term.

1. **COMPETENCY:** **To make an appointment through a secretary**
SITUATION: **At the office of the Prime Minister**
ROLES: **Three PCVs and a receptionist**

PCV: Кешіріңіз, бикеш, біз Америка Бейбітшілік Тобынан едік.
R: Қош келдіңіздер!
PCV: Премьер Міністрінің орынбасарымен кездесіп, сөйлеспекші едік.
R: Ол кісі қазір Президенттің алдында.
PCV: Бізді қашан қабылдауы мүмкін?
R: Телефон нөмірін қалдырсаңыздар сіздерге хабар беремін.

VOCABULARY:

бикеш	young lady
орынбасар	deputy, assistant
кісі	person; gentleman, lady.
алды+нда	in front of
қабыл	reception
қабылда-	to receive
қалдыр-	to leave (behind)
хабар	information; news
хабар бер-	to inform

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The above dialogue gives another example for rendering possibility:

Бізді қашан қабылда-у+ы мүмкін? "When is his receiving us possible?, i.e. When can he receive us?"

For other ways of rendering possibility see pp. 69, 73.

2. **COMPETENCY:** **To ask for assistance**
SITUATION: **Meeting with the Prime Minister**
ROLES: **Three PCVs and the Prime Minister**

M: Қош келдіңіздер, қадірлі қонақтар! Сіздер бизнеспен шұғылданатын мамандар көрінесіздер.
PCV: Иә, солай, Міністр мырза. Бізді аралық кәсіпорын жұмыстары қызықтырады.
M: Бізден қандай көмек қажет болады?
PCV: Бір қатар кәсіпорындармен танысып, бірге жұмыс бастау ниетіміз бар.
M: Істеріңіз табысты болсын!

VOCABULARY:

көрін-	to appear, to seem
шұғылда-н-	to occupy oneself with (мен/пен)
солай	that is so
міністр	minister
мырза	sir, honorable (term of address)
аралық	between, joint
кәсіпорын	enterprise, place of business
қажет	need
қызықтыр-	to be interested in (lit.: to be made interested)
бір қатар	a number
баста-	to begin
ниет	intention
табысты	successful

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The sentence above, Сіздер бізнеспен шұғылданатын маман көрінесіздер, gives a good example for the adjectival use of the habitual particlple -атын/-етін (see p. 79). "You seem to be specialists who are engaged in business."

PROVERB:

Бармаған жерім "I have no place to go
Шықпаған тауым жоқ and no mountain to climb."

(i.e., I asked everyone for assistance, but did not receive any help.)

APPENDIX

THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

TOPIC 1 PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Competency 1: To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being

PCV: Greetings, dear sir (=araʔi)!

T: Greetings, how are you (How is your situation?)?

PCV: Fine, thank you.

Competency 2: To introduce and identify oneself

PCV: Greetings, dear lady (=anaʔi)!

T: Greetings! What is your name, my dear (= my younger brother)?

PCV: My first name is John. My family name is Shimit (Schmidt).

T: From where are you, my dear (=my light)?

PCV: I am from America.

Competency 3: To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye

PCV: Dear sir, do you have time today?

T: Unfortunately, I have little time today.

PCV: Can you help me tomorrow (lit.: if you help me tomorrow, will it be possible?)?

T: Yes, that is possible. Now please excuse me, I definitely must leave. Goodbye!

PCV: Goodbye!

TOPIC 2 CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

Competency 1: To follow simple classroom directions/ to respond to instructions and questions

T: Please, all of you listen now. Write down, please, these words into your notebook.

PCV: Dear sir, please do speak slowly, without haste.

T: Fine. Did you finish the writing?

PCV: No, we did not finish yet. Sir, please do repeat the words one more time.

T: Good, I will repeat.

Competency 2: To ask to explain a phrase or word

PCV: Dear lady, I did not understand (it).

T: What did you not understand?

PCV: What is the meaning of the phrase "Той құтты болсын"? (May the feast/wedding be happy!)

T: This phrase expresses a good wish. You may say this phrase at your friend's wedding.

PCV: Thank you, dear lady. Now I understand.

Competency 3: To respond to warm-up questions

T: John, was the weather fine yesterday?

PCV: No, it rained yesterday.

T: What did you do yesterday?

PCV: I read books, cleaned (my) room, and then I went to the bazaar.

Competency 4: To state reason for being late or absent

PCV: Greetings, I beg your pardon, dear sir, I am late.

T: Greetings, what happened?

PCV: There was no bus. I walked.

T: Please come in, sit down.

TOPIC 3 CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

Competency 1: To ask or answer personal information questions

HFM: My dear, how long have you been in Kazakhstan?

PCV: It has been one year since I came to Kazakhstan.

HFM: How old are you?

PCV: I am twenty-two.

HFM: Are you married?

PCV: No, I am not married yet, I am a bachelor.

Competency 2: To describe own family

HCP: Please (do) tell me about your family.

PCV: My parents (lit.: my father and mother) are alive. I have one older brother and one younger sister. My older brother is a teacher. My younger sister is a physician.

HCP: Do your parents work?
PCV: No, they are retired.

Competency 3: To ask about host/counterpart family

PCV: Dear sir, please tell me, do you have children?
HFM: I have two daughters and one son.
PCV: Where does your son live?
HFM: My son lives in Alma-Ata. He is a builder. What is your profession? (lit.: as what are you yourself working?)
PCV: I am a businessman.

Competency 4: To express gratitude

HFM: Please have some more food.
PCV: Thank you, I ate a lot (lit.: I took a lot).
HFM: Then have some of the *кымыз* (fermented mare's milk) here.
PCV: That's fine! Let's drink (it). Oh, the *кымыз* is very tasty, indeed!
HFM: Please have another cup.
PCV: Thank you, it's enough. I thank you very much for your hospitality.

TOPIC 4 COMMUNICATION

Competency 1: To make a phone call to a Kazakh family

PCV: Hello, greetings!
K: Greetings!
PCV: Excuse me, I am from America. My name is Bill.
K: Well, Bill -- welcome (to Kazakhstan)!
PCV: If it is possible, I would like to talk with Ayjan.
K: Bill, my dear, Ayjan is not at home now.
PCV: Then (=if this is so) I will call her again later.
K: That's fine. I will tell (her).

Competency 2: To ask operator for assistance

PCV: Hello, greetings!
O: Greetings. I am listening.
PCV: Is this the international telephone (service)?
O: Yes, that's right.

123

PCV: Please, I would like to call America (=to talk with America).
O: Well, what is the number?
PCV: 206-543-2864.
O: What is your telephone number in Alma-Ata?
PCV: 65-46-27.
O: Please wait.
PCV: Thank you.

Competency 3: To leave a message for someone

PCV: Hello, greetings!
K: Greetings!
PCV: Excuse me, I am Bill.
K: Yes, Bill, my dear, I am listening.
PCV: Dear lady, I would like to talk with Talghat *агай*.
K: Talghat went to Talghar. He will come tomorrow.
PCV: Dear lady, could you, please tell Talghat *агай* there will be a meeting on Thursday morning at nine o'clock.
K: OK, my dear, I will certainly tell it.

TOPIC 5 FOOD

Competency 1: To order food in a restaurant

W: Welcome! What kind of dishes do you prefer?
PCV(1): What (=what kind of food) do you have today?
W: Today there is *бесбармак* (boiled meat with noodles), *манты* (meat-filled steamed dumplings), *қазы* (horse meat sausage) and *карта* (specially prepared horse meat, broiled, dried or smoked).
PCV(2): What (=kind of drinks) do you have to drink?
W: We have (=there is) *кымыз* (fermented mare's milk), *шубат* (fermented camel's milk) and tea.
PCV(1): Then please bring us *қазы*, *карта*, two *бесбармак* and *кымыз*.
W: Fine, it will be done.

Competency 2: To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods

PCV: Excuse me, younger sister, what kind of meat is this?

SL: This is mutton, and that is beef, and this here is horse meat.

PCV: Which meat is best for *бесбармак*?

SL: (Please) Take horse meat!

PCV: What else is needed for *бесбармак*?

SL: You will need (=it will be necessary) flour, eggs and onions.

PCV: Thank you, my younger sister.

Competency 3: To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)

PCV: Please tell me, what kind of food do the Kazakhs usually like?

H: As a rule, Kazakhs like dishes with meat.

PCV: Do they also eat pork?

H: Oh, no, no, we never eat pork!

PCV: How do you regard vegetables?

H: We also like garlic, tomatoes, carrots and onions.

TOPIC 6 MONEY

Competency 1: To ask for information on local currency

PCV: Please tell me, what kind of money do you use now?

K: For now, we are using the former Soviet money.

PCV: Will Kazakhstan have its own currency?

K: If the neighboring countries -- Russia, Kirghizistan, Uzbekistan and others adopt (=turn out) their own money, we will also have our own currency.

Competency 2: To inquire about living expenses

PCV: Where do you work?

KP: I am (=work as) a professor at the university.

PCV: Excuse me, how much is your salary?

KP: One month's salary is 2,700 rubles.

PCV: What are you paying for your apartment?

KP: The rent is 50 rubles.

PCV: Do you pay separately for telephone and electricity?

KP: Yes, I pay additional fees.

130

TOPIC 7 TRANSPORTATION

Competency 1: To locate means of transportation

PCV: I would like to go to Medeu.
C: You may take (=go with) bus No. 5 or 6.
PCV: Which one goes faster?
C: The bus No. 5 arrives (at Medeu) in 25 minutes.
PCV: How much is the fare?
C: For one way it is 2 rubles.
PCV: When does the first bus leave?
C: The first bus leaves in the morning at 7:00.

Competency 2: To ask for destination and distance of travel

PCV: Tell me, please, how many kilometers is it from here to Bishkek?
KE: Approximately 300 kilometers.
PCV: How many hours does it take to reach Bishkek? (lit.: in how many hours is it possible to reach Bishkek?)
KE: By bus you can be there in approximately four hours. However, there are only two buses daily, in the morning.
PCV: Thank you for your attention.

Competency 3: To purchase tickets at the railway station

PCV: How much does a ticket to Tashkent cost?
TS: A one-way ticket is 150 rubles.
PCV: And for a round-trip (ticket)?
TS: 320 rubles. How many tickets do you need (=do you buy)?
PCV: Please give me 2 round-trip tickets.
TS: The train leaves from the first platform.
PCV: Thank you, goodbye!

Competency 4: To hire a taxi

TD: Good luck on the road! Where are you going?
PCV: I want to go to the Kök Bazaar.
TD: That is quite a long way (lit.: that is quite a distant place).
PCV: What about if I pay in hard currency?

TD: I will take you (there) for three dollars.
PCV: Agreed. Let's go!

TOPIC 8 DIRECTIONS

Competency 1: To ask for and give location of buildings

PCV: Dear sir, can you show me the way?
K: Where are you going?
PCV: I want to go to the Alatau Hotel.
K: You can go to the Alatau Hotel by bus No. 5.
PCV: Where is the bus stop?
K: It is on the other side of the street.
PCV: Thank you, dear sir.

Competency 2: To ask for and give directions to a place

PCV: Dear lady, please do tell me how I can get to the post office?
K: Go straight ahead. Then turn into the first street on the right. After approximately (walking) half a kilometer turn left. The post office is on the corner of the left side of the street.
PCV: I thank you very much, dear lady.

TOPIC 9 SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR

Competency 1: To ask for displayed food items

PCV: Greetings, younger sister!
S: Greetings, please come (here).
PCV: Excuse me, I am a visitor (=guest) from abroad. May I ask you something?
S: Of course, please ask.
PCV: What are these fruits called in Kazakh?
S: These are called *алма* (apples), and these are called *алмурт* (pears).
PCV: Are these local pears?
S: Yes, these pears are from my village.
PCV: Very interesting. I very much would like to buy some of these pears.

Competency 2: To ask for quantities and prices/to pay for purchased goods

PCV: Younger sister, do you have rice from Qïzïlorda (Қызылорда)?

S: Yes, I have.

PCV: How much does one kilogram cost?

S: Twenty rubles.

PCV: Then give (=weigh) me please four kilograms of rice, and also give me five kilograms of flour.

S: Okay, fine.

PCV: How much is everything (lit.: altogether how many rubles?)?

S: Four kilograms of rice is 80 rubles, five kilograms of flour is 75 rubles, the total is 155 rubles.

Competency 3: To converse with salesperson at the bazaar

PCV: Dear sir, from where are these melons?

S: From Mirzashöl (Мырзашөл), my dear.

PCV: Are they tasty?

S: They are as sweet as honey. Please, try a slice (lit.: try to eat a slice).

PCV: Oh, you are right, they are very tasty. Please give me one melon. How many rubles for one melon (lit.: One piece of melon will be how many rubles?)?

S: 27 rubles.

PCV: Here, please take it.

S: Goodbye (lit.: be healthy).

TOPIC 10 BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY

Competency 1: To be invited and to respond to an invitation

KT: Tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock please taste (from) our food.

PCV: Thank you. I will come tomorrow.

KT: We will be expecting you.

PCV: By the way, where do you live (=where is your place of living)?

KT: At the corner of Al-Farabi and University Street. My house number is 13, my apartment number is 53, my telephone number is 65-46-27.

PCV: Until tomorrow then!

Competency 2: To be welcomed into a Kazakh home

PCVs: Peace be upon you, (honored) father!

FKT: And peace be upon you, please come in!

PCV(1): Greetings, dear lady. How is your health (lit.=is your health alright?)?

MKT: Greetings (to you), my son. Welcome, both of you! Please go up to the "place of honor." Please feel at home (lit.: consider our home like your own home).

PCV(2): Dear lady, this doll is for your grandchild, and this picture book about the United States is for you.

MKT: Thank you, my son, may you live a long and happy life!

Competency 3: To be led to the seat of honor, to be offered and to accept food

FKT: Respected guests, please sit down at the table. Whoever is older takes the "seat of honor."

PCV(1): The older among us is David. He should sit in the "seat of honor."

FKT: Fine, David, my dear, go up to the "seat of honor." My dear ones, please help yourselves (lit.: take from the food).

WKT: (bringing in tea): Do you drink tea with cream?

PCV(2): If possible, we will have (=drink) tea without cream.

Competency 4: To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude

PCV Respected father and mother! We are very happy to have met with you and have become friends (by sharing food and salt with you). We wish you a long life, good health and happiness. May you see your children's happiness!

FKT: May it come true, what you have said, my dear. As a souvenir from our home please wear this *шапан* (national gown) and *тақия* (scull cap) and return (safely).

PCVs: Many, many thanks, father.

TOPIC 11 AT THE WORKPLACE

Competency 1: To introduce self and to describe Peace Corps' function

C(1): Baqïtjan *ага*, come please, I will introduce you to a colleague of mine. Please get acquainted! This young man is David. David is a member of the American Peace Corps.

C(2): My name is Baqïtjan. I am pleased to have met you. I must say, I don't know (much) about the Peace Corps.

PCV: Our Corps has been helping the populations in more than eighty countries.

C(2): Do you earn (=get) much money for your work?

PCV: No, we get only a small amount of money sufficient for our living expenses.

Competency 2: To ask questions about job-related functions and needs

KA: David, what is your specialty?

PCV: By training I am an accountant.

KA: What is your purpose in coming to Kazakhstan?

PCV: We want to help to establish small businesses in Kazakhstan.

KA: Your intention (=thought) is good, indeed.

PCV: As much as we can, we would like very much to help to develop a market economy in Kazakhstan.

Competency 3: To converse socially with a co-worker (counterpart)

C: David, where are you going?

PCV: I am going home.

C: My apartment is close to your place. Let's go together, we walk and talk. Besides, it's getting dark.

PCV: Fine, let's do that. On the way we might also discuss the matter of the preparations for "Nauríz-1993."

C: Oh yes, I forgot, only two months are left until Nauríz (Наурыз)!

TOPIC 12 MEDICAL

Competency 1: To respond to questions about illness

PCV: May I come in?

D: Come in please, sit down. Where are you hurting?

PCV: My head hurts. My whole body aches.

D: Did you try to check your temperature?

PCV: No, I did not measure (it).

D: (After checking the temperature) You do have a temperature. 40 degrees. Please open your mouth now. Yes, your throat is also infected (lit.: has become red and swollen).

PCV: How come?!

D: You must have caught a cold.

Competency 2: To purchase medicine

PCV: Do you have medicine for a cold?

P: Yes, I do. This medicine stops the cough. Please take (=drink) one teaspoon three times daily, in the morning, at noon and in the evening.

PCV: Fine. What medicine do you have for headaches?

P: Take aspirin. It might help. Please pay for the medicine at the cashier's desk.

Competency 3: To describe one's emotional state

HFM: David, how are you (today)? Is your health all right?

PCV: It is better than yesterday.

HFM: Today in the evening the "Voice of Asia" festival starts at Medeu. Would you like to come. I have bought a ticket for you too.

PCV: Thank you for your consideration. I am not able to go.

HFM: Why?!

PCV: I am not feeling up to it. I will stay home and rest.

TOPIC 13 INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS

Competency 1: To make an appointment through a secretary

PCV: Excuse us, young lady, we are from the American Peace Corps.

R: Welcome!

PCV: We would like to meet and talk with the Deputy Prime Minister.

R: He (=that gentleman) is now with the President.

PCV: When can he receive us?

R: If you leave your telephone number, I will call you (=inform you).

Competency 2: To ask for assistance

M: Welcome, dear guests. You seem to be specialists who are engaged in business.

PCV: Yes, indeed, Honorable Minister. We are interested in the work of joint enterprises.

M: How can I help you (lit.: What help do you need from us?)?

PCV: We would like to meet with a number of businesses; our intention is to start to work together.

M: May your work be successful!

KAZAKH-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

автобус	bus
автобуспен	by bus
аға́й	respectful address for a male teacher; form of address for a respected elder (male)
адам	man; person
аз	little
"Азия Дауысы"	"Voice of Asia"
а́й	month
Айжан	personal name (female)
айлық	monthly; monthly wages
айт-	to say
айтқаның келсін!	(idiom) May what you said come (true)
айтпақшы	by the way
айтсаңыз болады	you may say (lit.: if you say it, it will be all right)
айтыңызшы	please do say
айтып	converbial form of айт- "to say"
айтып беріңізші	please do tell me
айтып жібер-	to say without trouble, quickly
айтып коямын	I will definitely (without delay) tell (him)
ақша	money
ақы	pay; payment
ал-	to take
Алатау	name of a mountain range, here: name of a hotel
алғашқы	first
алғым келеді	I want to buy (I would like to buy)
алдында	in front of
алма	apple
алмұрт	pear
алтыда	at six
алтыншы	sixth
алып бар-	to take
алыс	distant, distance
аман	well, healthy

аман-есен	healthy
аман-есен (сау) болыңыз!	be healthy! (expression of goodbye)
амансыз ба	greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
Америка Құрама Штаттары	United States of America
апа	older sister
апай	respectful form of address for an elderly lady; also for a female teacher
ара	interval (space or time)
аралық кәсіпорын	private enterprise
аралық	between
арамызда	between us, among us
аргы	opposite
ас	food
аспирин	aspirin
Ассалоуму алейкум!	traditional formula of Muslim greeting: "peace be upon you!"
астан алып отырыңдар	please help yourself (lit.: please go on taking from the food)
астам	above, over, beyond, more than (with ablative)
асық-	to hurry
асықпай	without hurrying, without haste
ат	name (personal name)
ата	father
ауа	air; weather
ауа райы	weather (lit.: mood of the weather)
ауыз	mouth
ауыл	village
ауыр-	to hurt, to ache
аш-	to open
аялда-	to wait, to delay, to stop
аялдама	stop (bus, tramway, etc.)
әдет	custom, habit
әдетте	customary; usually
әзірше	for now
әке	father
әке-шеше	parents

әлі	yet, still
әлөу	hello
Әл-Фараби	name of a scholar and philosopher of the 10th century
әрине	of course
әркүні	daily
әріптес	colleague
ба	interrogative particle
бағыт	direction
базар	market, bazaar
бақыт	happiness
Бақытжан	personal name (male)
бал	honey
бала	child
балдай	like (as) honey
бар	exists
бар-	to go
баргыңыз келе ме?	would you like to come?
барлығы	total, in all, altogether
барлық	all, everything
баруға болады	one can go (lit.: it is possible to go)
барып келу	going and coming
бас	head
бас ауру	headache
басқа	other
баста-	to begin
бастал-	to be started
бауыр	liver; relative; younger brother
бейбітшілік	peace
бейсенбі	Thursday
бер-	to give
бесбармақ	national Kazakh dish
бесінші	fifth
бет	side
бәсе!	how come!
бизнес	business

бизнесмен	(<Engl.) businessman
бикеш	young lady
билет	ticket
бойдақ	bachelor, unmarried (man)
бол-	to be
бола ма	(<болады ма) will it be, i.e., will it be possible?
болады	it will be (possible)
бөлек	apart; separately
бұл	this
бұрыл-	to turn to (with dative case)
бұрынғы	former
бұрыш	corner
бүгін	today
бүгін кешке	today in the evening
бүкіл	whole
біз	we
біл-	to know
білдір-	to let know, to express, to inform
бір	one
бір рет	one time
бір қатар	a number
біраз	a few, a little
бірақ	but
бірінші	first
бітір-	to finish
Бішкек	capital of Kirghizistan
градус	degree
ғапу ет-	to excuse; to forgive; to apologize
да/де; та/те	also (emphatic particle)
дамыт-	to develop
дана	piece
дастархан	tablecloth on which food is placed; food offered to guests; hospitality

де-	to say, to call
дейін	until (postposition, with dative case)
ден-саулық	health
дене	body
дәрі	medicine
дәм	taste
дәмді	tasty (lit.: with taste)
дәм тат-	to taste food; to be invited
дәм-тұздас	friends who have shared a meal: food and salt
дәптер	notebook
дәрі	medicine
дәрігер	physician, doctor
дос	friend
дұрыс	true; right; correct
дұрыс болар	it might be good; might help
еді	he, she, it was
егер	if (conjunction)
екі	two
екі-ақ	only two
екен	indeed (particle)
ел	people, nation
елу	fifty
енді	now
ендеше	if so; then
еңбек	work
ертең	tomorrow
ертең кездескенше	until tomorrow!
есеп	account
есепші	accountant
естелік	remembrance; souvenir
ет	meat
етті	with meat
еш	nothing, no
ешқашан	never

жагдай	situation
жаз-	to write
жазу	writing
жай	place; condition; position
жайлап	slowly, without haste
жақ	side
жақсы	fine, well
жалақы	salary; wages
жаңбыр	rain
жарайды	good, well, okay; that's fine
жарты	half
жас	age; young
жау-	to rain; to snow
же-	to eat
жеміс	fruit
жеп	converbial form of же- to eat
жеп көр-	to try to eat
жер	land, country; place
жергілікті	local
жет-	to suffice; to reach, attain
жеткіз-	to arrive
және	and
жиналыс	meeting
жиырма	twenty
жол	road; way
жол болсын	good luck (lit.: may your road be blessed, said to someone who is going or travelling somewhere)
жолақы	ticket (lit.: road payment)
жоқ	no; it is not (in existence)
жөтел	coughing
жұмыртқа	egg
жүр-	to go; to run
жүре бер-	to go on walking
жүз	hundred
жылқы	horse; horses (collectively)
жібер-	to send, to send away

жігіт	young man
жаяу	by foot
зейнеткер	retiree
зор	good; great
ия/иэ	yes
кейін	then, later; after (postposition)
кейбір	some
кел-	to come
келі	kilogram
керек	necessary
кесе	bowl
кет-	to leave
кеш	late
кеш қалдым	I am late
кеше	yesterday
кешегі	belonging to yesterday; yesterday's
кешке	evening
кешір-	to forgive
кешіріңіз	please forgive me (imperative)
кездес-	to meet with each other
кездес-кеншe	until we meet
кәссі	cashier's desk
ки-	to dress
кило	kilogram
көкөніс	vegetable
көмек	assistance
көмек бер-	to help (lit.: to give assistance)
көмектес-	to help, to assist
көңіл-күй	mood, desire (lit.: heart-mood)
көп	much
көр-	to see
көсеген көгерсін	formula of blessing: "May you have a long and happy life!"
көрсет-	to show

көрсетіп жібер-	show quickly, without any trouble
көрін-	to appear, to seem
көше	street
күн көр-	to go through the day; to live
күніне	daily
күріш	rice
күт-	to wait
кім	who
кім болып	as what (lit.: as whom)
кір-	to enter
кісі	person; gentleman, lady.
кітап	book

қабыл	reception
қабылда-	to receive
қадір	respect, esteem
қадірлі	respected, esteemed
қажет	need
қазақша	Kazakh language; in Kazakh
қазы	sausage made of horsemeat
қазір	now
қай	what, which
қай жерден	from what place, from where?
қаймақ	cream
қаймақсыз	without cream
қайсысы	which of the mentioned ones
қайт-	to return
қайтала-	to repeat
қал-	to remain
қала-	to like
қалай	how
қалдыр-	to leave (behind)
қалқам	my shield, my protection (term of endearment)
қанша болдыңыз	how much?
қара-	to look at, to regard (with the dative case)

қарағым	my darling (lit.: pupil of my eye)
қарақ	pupil of the eye
қарта	horsemeat dish
қарындас	younger sister (of a man)
қауын	melon
қашан	when (interrogative pronoun)
қақса-	to ache severly
қиылыс	crossing; corner
қой	sheep
қой-	to put down
қол	arm, hand
қолдан-	to use
қолымыздан келгенше	as much as we can (lit.: as much as it come from our hands)
қонақ	guest
қонақ үйі	hotel (lit.: guest house)
қоңырау	telephone; bell
қосымша	additional
қош	well, good
қош келдіңіз	welcome (lit.: you came well)
қуан-	to be happy
қуаныш	joy, gladness
қуанышты	with happiness: glad, happy
қуыршақ	doll
құр-	to establish
құрылыс	building
құрылысшы	builder
құт	luck; happiness; good fortune
құтты	lucky, fortunate, happy
қыз	daughter; girl
қызар-	to get red
қызу	temperature
қызық	interesting; amusing; joy, happiness
қызықыр-	to be interested
Қызылорда күріші	rice from (lit.: of) Qizilorda
Қызылорда	name of regional center, formerly Aqmeshit
қымыз	qïmïz (fermented mare's milk)

маған	to me (dative case of pers. pronoun 1st person singular)
мағына	meaning
мақсат	purpose
мал	cattle
мал еті	beef
маман	expert, specialist
мамандық	expertise, specialty
Медеу	a recreation center in the mountains surrounding Alma-Ata
мекен	place, dwelling, residence
мекен-жай	place of living
мемлекет	state, country
мәнті	dumplings
минөт	minute
мүмкін	possible
мүмкін болса	if it is possible
мүше	member
мына	this
мың	thousand
мырза	sir, honorable (term of address)
Мырзашөл	name of a region
міністр	minister
не	what
неге	why
негіз	basis; origin
негізінен	by origin; by training
немере	grandchild
неше	how many?
неше жастасыз	how old are you? (lit.: at how many years of age are you?)
нәрсе	thing, object
ниет	intention
нөмір	number
О	interjection

ой	thought, intention
оқы-	to read, to study
онда	there; then; now then
ондай болса	if it is so
оң	right
орынбасар	deputy, assistant
осы	this
осы жерден	from this place, from here
осы арадан	from this place, from here
отыр-	to sit down
өз	own; self (with possessive suffixes)
өз үйлеріңіздей көріңіздер	(idiom) please feel at home
өкініш	regret; repentance
өкінішке орай	unfortunately
өлше-	to measure, to check
өлшеп көр-	to try to measure
өмір	life
өте	very
өтініш	request; please
пәтер	(<Russ.) apartment
пияз	onion
пойыз	train
помидор	tomato
пошта	post office
рай	mood; spirit; atmosphere
рахмет	thank, thanks
рет	order; occasion; cause
ретінде	(postposition) in the order of, as
рухсат	permission
сағат	time; hour
сағат нешеде	at what time
саламат	safe, sound; healthy; saftey, health

саламат болыңыз	be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)
саламатсыз ба	greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
самал	breeze
самалдап кал-	to catch a cold
сарымсақ	garlic
сау	healthy, well
сау болыңыз	be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)
сәбіз	carrot
соқ-	to ring (telephone)
сол	left
солай	that is so, that's right
сом	ruble
соң	after (postposition)
сөз	word
сөйле-	to speak
сөйлем	phrase, sentence
сөйлес-	to talk, speak with each other
сусын	drink; beverage
сұра-	to ask
сүрет	picture
сүретті	with pictures
табысты	successful
таза	clean, fresh
тазала-	to clean
тағам	food; dish; meal
тағы	again; more
тақия	scull cap
Талғар	a town near Alma-Ata
Талғат	personal name (male)
тамақ	food; dish; meal
тамақ	throat
тамаша	wonderful, splendid
таны-	to know
таныс-	to know each other, i.e., to get acquainted with
таныстыр-	to introduce (lit.: to make someone acquainted to)

таң	dawn
таңертең	in the morning
тарт-	to weigh
тат-	to taste
тез	fast
тезірек	faster
телефон	telephone
телефон нөмірі	telephone number
тәтті	sweet
Тәшкен	Tashkent
тиын	kopecks; small amount of money
той	wedding; feast; celebration
тоқтат-	to stop (lit.: to make someone or something stop)
топ	group, corps
төле-	to pay
төр	seat of honor
төрге шығыңыз	(idiom) please go up to the seat of honor (opposite the entrance)
туралы	about (post-position, takes nominative case of preceding noun)
тұмау	cold; chill
тұр-	to live
тұрғын	inhabitant
тұз	salt
түсте	at noon
түсін-	(with accusative) to understand something or someone
тынық-	to rest
тыңда-	to listen
тіке	straight
тіле-	to wish
тілек	wish
тілік	slice
Уа -- алейкум ассалом!	answer to the above formula of greeting
уақыт	time
университет	university

ұзақ	long
ұл	son
ұн	flour
ұна-	to please
ұнат-	to like (lit.: to make please)
үй	home, house, flat, apartment
үйлен-	to be married (said in reference to a man)
үй-іші	inside of a house; family
үлкен	old; great, big, large, huge
үш	three
үш рет	three times
үшін	for (postposition)
фамилия	(>Russ.) family name
фестивал	festival
хабар	information; news
хабар бер-	to inform
хал	situation, circumstance
хал-жағдай	situation
халық	people
халық аралық	international (lit.: between people)
шағын	small; limited
шақырым	kilometers
шам	electricity; candle; lamp
шама	opportunity; possibility
шамамен	approximately
шамасы	approximately
шаңырақ	wooden circle forming the smoke opening of a yurt; home
шапан	robe; national gown
шет	edge, border; foreign country
шеше	mother

шәй	tea
шәй қасық	teaspoon
шошқа	pig
шұбат	fermented camel's milk
шұғылдан-	to occupy oneself with (мен/пен)
шығар-	to turn out; to produce
шық-	to ascend, to go up
шырағым	my light, term of endearment: my dear
шырақ	light
ықылас	attention, consideration
іс	work
іс-	to swell
іскер	businesslike; efficient; active
іскер адам	businessman
істе-	to do, to work
іш	inside
іш-	to drink; to eat
экономика	economy

KAZAKH-ENGLISH WORD LIST

TERMS OF OCCUPATIONS

бухгалтер	(<Germ.) accountant, book-keeper
жүргізуші	driver
инженер	engineer
оқытушы	teacher
дәрігер	physician, doctor
сәулетші	architect
жұмысшы	worker
жазушы	writer
ақын	poet
akter	actor
заң қызметкері	lawyer
журналист	journalist
етікші	shoemaker
шаштараз	barber
ғылыми қызметкер	research worker
мұғалім (мектепте)	teacher
зейнеткер	pensioner
іскер адам	businessman
сатушы	salesperson
ұшқыш	pilot
аудармашы (жазба)	translator
тілмәш (ауызша)	interpreter

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

жыл	year
ай	month
апта	week
сағат	hour; time
секунд	second
минут/минөт	minute

таң	dawn, daybreak
таңертең	early in the morning
күн	day
күнділік	at daytime
кешке	in the evening
кешқұрын	late in the evening
түн	night
түнде	at night
түс	noon
түсте	at noon
тәулік	day and night (time of 24 hours)
бүгін	today
кеше	yesterday
ертең	tomorrow
бүрсігүні	the day after tomorrow
дәл қазыр	at once
бірнеше минуттан кейін	in a few minutes

THE CALENDAR

Days of the Week

дүйсенбі	Monday
сейсенбі	Tuesday
сәрсенбі	Wednesday
бейсенбі	Thursday
жұма	Friday
сенбі	Saturday
жексенбі	Sunday

Note: According to the Islamic tradition, the week starts with сенбі "Saturday." The days from Sunday to Thursday are counted as day one (жек<Pers. "one"), day two (дүй<Pers. "two"), day three (сей<Pers. "three"), day four (сәр<Pers. "four") and day five (бей<Pers. "five") after сенбі "Saturday."

Months of the Year

Қаңтар	January
Ақпан	February
Наурыз	March
Сәуір or Көкек	April
Мамыр	May
Маусым	June
Шілде	July
Тамыз	August
Қыркүйек	September
Қазан	October
Қараша	November
Желтоқсан	December

Seasons

Көктем	Spring
Жаз	Summer
Күз	Autumn
Қыс	Winter

NOTICES AND SIGNS

Байқаңыз!	Attention!
Тоқта!	Stop!
Кіру	Entrance
Шығу	Exit
Шегуге болмайды!	No smoking!
Кіруге болмайды!	No admission!
Шығуға болмайды!	No exit!
Автобус аялдамасы	Bus stop
Жабық	Closed!
Ашық	Open!
Үзіліс	Break
Түскі үзіліс	Lunch break
Әжетхана (Әйелдер)	Toilet (women, ladies)
Әжетхана (Еркектер)	Toilet (men, gentlemen)

USEFUL PHRASES

жалпы (алғанда)	in general, generally
қысқасы	in short
біріншіден	first(ly)
екіншіден	secondly
ақырында	finally, at last
әрине	of course
себебі	the reason is ...
ендеше	thus, then, now
менінше	in my opinion
сіздіңше	in your opinion
басқаша айтқанда	in other words (lit.: when saying otherwise)
өкінішке орай	unfortunately
оның үстіне	in addition
өздеріңізге белгілі	as you know
қорыта айтқанда	in conclusion
сондықтан	therefore
демек	that is to say, that means, so
ондай болса	if it is so, then

NUMBERS

Cardinals

1 - бір	20 - жиырма, 21-жиырма бір, ...
2 - екі	30 - отыз, 31-отыз бір, 32-отыз екі, ...
3 - үш	40 - қырық, 41-қырық бір, 42-қырық екі, ...
4 - төрт	50 - елу, 51-елу бір, 52-елу екі, ...
5 - бес	60 - алпыс ...
6 - алты	70 - жетпіс ...
7 - жеті	80 - сексен ...
8 - сегіз	90 - тоқсан ...
9 - тоғыз	100 - жүз
10 - он	1000 - (бір) мың
11 - он бір	1000000 - миллион
12 - он екі, ...	1000000000 - миллиард
	0 - нөл (<Russ.)

Ordinals

Ordinals are regularly formed by adding *+ыншы/+інші; +ншы/+нші* to the cardinals:

бірінші	first	он екінші	twelfth
жиырманшы (also: жиырмасыншы)			twentieth
отыз бесінші	thirty-fifth	елуінші	fiftieth

Dates of years are given in ordinals, e.g.:

(бір) мың тоғыз жүз тоқсан екінші жыл	the year 1992

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IV. PERIODICALS AND OTHER SOURCE MATERIALS

Alatau Newsletter

Central Asian Survey

Central Asiatic Journal

FBIS Translation Service

Radio Free Europe: Excerpts on Turkic Republics and Tajikistan